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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

for the publication of the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are almost complete. The Publisher desires to remind advertisers that this issue must be put to press a day earlier than usual to enable printers and binders to cope with the large number of literary and advertising pages. He cannot therefore guarantee the insertion of any announcement for the special issue received after

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Madame Curie's discourse at Stockholm on her discoveries is summarised on p. 36.

The process followed in Peru for the production of crude cocaine is described on p. 51.

The new rectified-spirits licence is considered from the administrative and legal standpoints in an article beginning on p. 48.

This is the time when spirit and wine licences in England and Wales should be seen to. We deal with the procedure, also about licensing in Ireland and Scotland (p. 49).

The Shop-assistants' Charter is what "Xrayser II." calls the Shops Act (p. 47), which is now receiving the attention of local Associations (pp. 43-45), and is bringing us problems for solution (p. 63).

Imperial reciprocity is being discussed in Australia. Mr. Carroll, President of the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board, has told his colleagues how he was received at home, and the difference between the home and N.S.W. methods was discussed (p. 37). "Xrayser II." points out that under present conditions reciprocity cannot be effected (p. 47).

News of the Week.

Several appointments of dispensers are reported on p. 34.

The Reeves v. Boots case has been settled. See the report on p. 40.

Boots, Ltd., have purchased a chemist's business in Aberdeen (p. 36).

The hearing of evidence in the Capsuloids case is now proceeding (p. 40).

Mr. Walter E. Plant, of Doncaster, is this week's Association President (p. 43).

The latest Australian tariff decisions regarding chemists' goods are given on p. 37.

Eau-de-Cologne has caused South African chemists a little fiscal trouble lately (p. 38).

The Chemists' Ball, held in London on Wednesday evening was again a success (p. 45).

The Opium Commission's work is reported not likely to be so drastic in its results as was expected (p. 39).

Norwegian chemists have contributed from their returns to their less fortunate brethren. See the note on p. 38.

The High Court has decided that the use by a M.R.C.V.S. of the arms of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons requires an armorial-bearings licence (p. 40).

The first medical scheme (including medicines) to be proposed under the National Insurance Act is described on p. 45, and on the page following we print the draft regulations for medical benefit proposed by the Joint Committee. Both of these matters merit the critical attention of chemists.

A full report is given on pp. 55-58 of the annual meeting of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which several questions of importance to manufacturers and wholesalers were discussed. Mr. J. C. Unney was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard Deputy-Chairman.

In the High Court, London, on Thursday, Mr. Justice Hamilton commenced the hearing of an action by Mr. Charles Esselstyn Brooks, trading as Brooks' Rupture Appliances Co., of Marshall, Mich., U.S.A., against Mr. Austin Brookes and Mr. W. Baily, of Queen Square, Leeds. Plaintiff alleged that the defendants had wrongfully held themselves out to be his agents, and had described certain rupture appliances sold by them as being the goods of the plaintiff.

Trade and Market Matters.

At a meeting of Java cinchona-planters at Bandung, Dr. Commelin read a series of notes connected with cinchona problems, principally dealing with the discrepancies in results of analysis of bark samples by different analysts (p. 61).

The bulk of market changes are downwards this week, and business is quiet all round. Citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, castor oil, fine shellac, balsam tolu, arsenic, lycopodium, chillies, condurango, and euphorbia are more or less cheaper. Ammonia sulphate and copper sulphate are dearer (p. 58).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Thieves entered the premises of Cleave & Co., chemists, Pontefract, last week, and stole some money and some stock. A bottle of Wincarnis was also consumed.

The Clacton-on-Sea Urban District Council have passed plans for a factory in Cloes Lane for Mr. S. Seward, of the Rosmarine Manufacturing Co., makers of petal-dust perfume.

The Blackburn Corporation on January 5 appointed Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., of Liverpool, analyst for Blackburn at a retaining fee of 24 guineas per annum and a fee of 8s. per sample analysed. The number of samples averages about 250 per annum.

The monthly medal of the London Chemists' Golfing Society has been won by Mr. S. Briggs with a score of 84. All entries for the captain's prize must be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. Beaton, 14 England Lane, N.W., by January 25. The first round will terminate on February 5.

There have been published by the Executive of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry the rules to be observed by authors who present papers to the Congress and governing the discussions at the meeting in New York in September 1912. The offices of the Congress are at 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Dr. F. W. Saleeby, during a women's meeting at Leeds on January 13, in referring to medicated wines, said that it was not generally known how large a proportion of alcohol these wines contained, and contended that every alcoholic-drug preparation sold to the public should bear a label stating the percentage of alcohol contained therein. No form of medicated wine ought to rank as a drug within the meaning of the National Insurance Act.

Lectures on Essential Oils.

We have already intimated that a course of five lectures on essential oils by Sir William Tilden, K.C.V.O., Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., and Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., has been arranged to be given at the Pharmaceutical Society's House, in Bloomsbury Square, London, at the end of the winter session. Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., Dean of the School of Pharmacy, asks us to state that these lectures will be open, free of charge, to all members of the Society, to those holding or studying for the Major examination of the Society, and to others specially interested in the subject matter of the lectures. In order to facilitate the arrangements for the lectures in April, May, and June of this year, it has been decided that admission shall be by ticket only. Tickets admitting to the course may be obtained from Professor Crossley, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Dispensers' Appointments.

Mr. Augustus Darch, chemist and druggist, has retired from service as dispenser to the Lambeth Board of Guardians. At the last Board meeting the Guardians "expressed their regret at the termination of his services and their high appreciation of his valuable work, extending over a period of forty years."

The Birkenhead Guardians, on January 9, appointed Mr. H. L. Ward, 3 Station Road, Poulton, as dispenser for the indoor and outdoor poor. Mr. Ward, who is dispenser at the Borough Hospital, had acted as locum tenens for Mr. Preece, the late dispenser to the Board. There were fifty-nine applicants for the position.

The Local Government Board have approved of the appointment of a temporary dispenser at the Lewisham Infirmary at a salary of 10s. 6d. a day, with rations. The Board of Guardians on Monday appointed Mr. E. G. Price, Ph.C., to the vacant position. The Chairman, in explaining the appointment, said the dispenser was entitled to three weeks' holiday in the year, but he did not take the whole holiday at one time, but in sections. Mr. A. O. Weeks said the arrangement was most satis-

factory, as it was much easier to obtain the services of a temporary dispenser for a few days than for a lengthy period.

The Sale of Veronal.

At the inquest held by the Westminster Coroner (Mr. J. Troutbeck) regarding C. D. Miller, who shot himself in his chambers near Charing Cross, London, S.W., a letter written by deceased was read, which, after stating that he had not enough cash to pay for a dinner, said: "I reckoned up what I had in my pockets and bought a bottle of Burroughs & Wellcome's veronal tablets. Chalice would not sell them to me. I got them from Starkie's." After referring to the instructions regarding the dose of veronal, the letter proceeded to state: "On Friday I took five tablets with no effect, so on Saturday I took thirteen, but the only effect was sleep," and in a postscript it is added: "I should like to go out quietly, but I cannot. Ten grains of veronal, the maximum dose, only makes me weak." "Suicide while temporarily insane" was the jury's verdict.

Liverpool and District Notes.

All chemist-opticians in Liverpool and district have been invited to the social gathering and whist-drive to be held at Kirkland's Café, Bold Street, under the auspices of the Liverpool and District Optical Society, on February 1.

Boracic-oatmeal soap seems to be a very popular line in Liverpool and district at present. One chemist in a small way reports the sale of three gross of 2d. tablets in three months. The representative of one firm of soap-makers has "fixed up" locally about seventy window-shows of this commodity during the month of February.

The Liverpool chemist is feeling quite important this year, as he is being canvassed as he never was before by the four "Progressive pharmacists" who are candidates for seats on the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. In addition to being 'phoned or called upon personally numbers are receiving election addresses, asking them for their support.

The front part of Mr. W. F. Laycock's election address for the Chemists' Association's Council election tells the recipient to "Vote for Laycock and advancement, combination, organisation, and progression," the last four words forming a frame for Mr. Laycock's photograph. In the course of the address it is stated that "Combination we want locally as well as at headquarters; more business and less scientific discussions which are very interesting but of little use in promoting ideas in these days of keen competition."

The large departmental stores in Liverpool are now holding their half-yearly sales. Lewis's are offering orange quinine wine (in 26-oz. bottles) at 8½d. each to clear, while Blackler's have a large show of enemas at 1s. 10½d., with fittings complete. This and other stores are offering hot-water bottles at manufacturers' prices. Owing to a phenomenally mild winter, large stocks of these seem to be left on their hands. Books of beauty-leaves (6d. size), mammoth tins of carbolic tooth-powder (1s. size usually), tooth-brushes, and numerous other lines are offered at one penny each to clear.

A certain firm of malt-extract manufacturers kept a Liverpool chemist waiting for a consignment of malt extract and malt and oil until the latter's patience was so sorely taxed that he sent them the following upon a postcard:

O where, O where, ish mein Maltz mit Oil,
O where, can it haf got, be?
For Firm ——— vosh so schlow,
Dot to some oder "Haus" I vosh go,
If I don't it get quick, vosh you see?

Mein customairs at me daily grin,
Und say, "Hans, haf you it not yet got in?"
For Firm ——— vosh very schlow,
Dink I, as I answer them "No!"
Und say someding, dot vosh a great sin.

Needless to say, "Die Maltz mit ze Oil" came the following day.

Sheffield Notes.

The local Recreation Club in connection with Boots, Ltd., held their fifth annual dance at the Baths Hall, on January 11, when the company numbered about one hundred and fifty. The M.C.'s were Messrs. T. W. Hodges, A. Clarkson, and H. S. Bellamy.

Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Public Analyst for York, delivered an interesting lecture, under the auspices of the Sheffield Federated Health Association, on "Food Adulteration," at Sheffield on January 15. He said that adulteration is far less common than supposed, the proved cases throughout the country averaging only about seven per cent.

Threats to Murder.

At the Westminster Police Court on January 12, John William Krahe (49), described as a chemist, late of the Mayne Institute, Baker Street, London, W., was charged, on remand, with threatening to murder Mr. John Langdon, electrician, 70 Victoria Street, S.W. It was stated that accused, some months ago, approached the prosecutor to help him to finance a patent-medicine company, a sum of 10,000*l.* being mentioned. A scheme of partnership was suggested, but in November Mr. Langdon broke off the negotiations and declined to have anything to do with the matter. On New Year's Day Mr. Langdon received a letter from Krahe couched in most violent language. When arrested prisoner was in possession of a loaded revolver. The Magistrate, Mr. Horace Smith, on a medical certificate that accused was of unsound mind, ordered his removal to the prison infirmary.

Guardians' Drug Accounts.

The Westbury (Wilts) Guardians, considering that the drug account is too high, have decided to have a return prepared showing the cost of drugs during the past three years.

At a meeting of the Crickhowell Guardians attention was called to an item of 19*l.* odd in respect of drugs supplied to the Workhouse during the quarter. The Clerk explained that the largeness of the amount was due to the excessive amount of sickness, including typhoid.

Contracts.

Grantham Town Council.—Mr. B. Fillingham, Ph.C., was appointed druggist to the Corporation for six months.

Lowestoft Town Council.—R. Bush, chemist, Lowestoft, for a six months' supply of chemist's goods to the sanatorium.

Barnsley Town Council.—Mr. E. Nash, Ph.C., Barnsley, for the annual supply of drugs to the Kendray and Small-pox Hospitals.

West Ashford (Kent) Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Stedman, Ashford, chemist and druggist, appointed druggist to the Workhouse for a year.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—R. Lehmann & Co. for a supply of condensed milk, etc., to all the Board's institutions from January 15 to June 30, 1912.

Government Contracts. — *Admiralty*: Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, for soft soap. *Crown Agents for the Colonies*: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, for quinine products. *Prison Commission for Scotland*: Wm. Taylor & Co. (Edinburgh), Ltd., for soap.

Poison-licences.

The poison-licence held by Mr. H. Downer, florist, 220 High Street, Margate, has been renewed for a year.

The Grantham Town Council renewed two poison-licences recently. During consideration of the applications for renewal, Mr. Fillingham, chemist, said he believed the licences were previously only issued in respect to the sale of horticultural preparations. He thought that the word "agriculture" should be left out. The Council, however, declined to do this.

From Various Courts.

At the North London Police Court on January 16, a charge of wilful murder of Miss Eliza Mary Barrow by administering arsenic was preferred against Margaret

Ann Seddon, whose husband, Frederick Henry Seddon, also appeared on remand in answer to a similar charge (*C. & D.*, January 6, index folio 3). Both prisoners were remanded.

At Gravesend on January 15, John Sas, a Dutch commercial traveller, was fined 11*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for smuggling 500 oz. of saccharin. In default, Sas is to undergo six months' imprisonment, but he said he would find the money. Over 400 cycle-tyre covers were found at prisoner's address in Crutched Friars, London, E.C. It is stated that thirty of them had been used to smuggle about 1 cwt. of saccharin.

The charge of libel brought by Mr. T. H. Stephens, wholesale druggist, against his father, Mr. T. E. Stephens, barrister, part of which case had been heard at the Central Criminal Court (*C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 37), has been terminated owing to the suicide of the defendant on January 12. Mr. Judge Lunley Smith, on discharging the jury, said that he thought the proceedings taken by the prosecutor were not in any way unreasonable.

At the Croydon County Court on January 11, John Wood (40), of Priory Road, West Croydon, was bound over under the Probation Act charged with stealing from a farm at Sanderstead a quantity of potatoes, value 2*s.* The police evidence showed that accused and his wife and four children occupied one room, in which there was neither food nor sufficient clothing. Wood said he had been a chemist, and had been out of work twelve months.

At West Ham Police Court on January 16, Hugh Holderer (36), of German nationality, was charged with stealing four postal orders of the value of 3*l.* 16*s.*, the property of Mr. Wm. George Hornsey, disinfectant manufacturer. Accused had been given the postal orders to send to a Mr. Weingart, of Cologne, from whom 200 gross of paper disinfectant-strips at 5*s.* a gross had been ordered. Prosecutor in his evidence said that he had been in communication with the solicitors of a London firm, who alleged that he was infringing their patent. Accused was remanded on bail. At the same court on the same day, John James, a second partner, was charged on two summonses with forging and uttering two invoices or receipts with intent to cheat and defraud Mr. William George Hornsey. A remand was also ordered in this case.

At the Central Criminal Court on January 15, three men, named Frederick Chopping (32), Alfred Rosenwold (26), and Henry Greenway (36), pleaded guilty to stealing one keg of citric acid and one keg of tartaric acid, value 16*l.*, the property of Messrs. Kemball Bishop, chemical manufacturers, of Bromley-by-Bow. Greenway had been a trusted servant in the employ of the prosecutors for eighteen years as warehouseman. Chopping and Rosenwold were carmen in the service of a firm of contractors. The allegations were that Greenway handed the two kegs out of the warehouse without his employers' knowledge, and that Chopping and Rosenwold took them to an address at Bethnal Green Road, where they were subsequently recovered by the police. Chopping, who pleaded guilty to a second charge, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division. Rosenwold and Greenway were bound over.

At the Maidstone Quarter Sessions on January 13, George Downer (39), traveller, pleaded not guilty to embezzling three sums of money—viz. 15*s.* 3*d.*, 14*s.* 7*d.*, and 17*s.* 9*d.*, received by him on behalf of his employer, Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist and druggist, Bank Street, Maidstone (*C. & D.*, 1911, II., index folio 803). It was stated that fifty mistakes were discovered similar to those respecting which complaint was now made, only for larger amounts, a total of 190*l.* being mentioned. Defendant protested his innocence, and accounted for the discrepancies generally through ill-health and loss of memory. The jury found him guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the grounds of the length of time he had been in the prosecutor's employ and in consideration of the comparative laxity of the manner in which the books were kept. The Recorder sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the results of the recent examinations:

Registered Druggist Examination. — James Edward Cooke (Gorey), Herbert Samuel Dunlop (Belfast), passed. Three candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination. — Joel Green, Dublin, passed with honours. The following also passed: Michael Kelly, Enniscorthy; William Robinson, Castle-derg; James Edward Cooke, Gorey=John Marks, Kingstown; Thomas Hayes, Dublin=William Edward Rutledge, Belfast; William Smullion, Dublin; John Phoenix Bowden, Belfast; William James Cooper, Wexford; John Vaughan, Broadford, co. Clare. Sixteen candidates were rejected.

Brevities.

Mr. Robt Ramsey, registered druggist, Ballycastle, co. Antrim, has had his premises entirely renovated and a new shop-front put in.

The liquidators of John Clarke & Co., Ltd., have sent an account for 25l. 6s. to the Tunn Board of Guardians for unreturned empties. It was decided to refer the claim to the solicitor.

The purchasers of Clarke's Indian Lotion from the liquidators of John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, have taken premises at 58 Donegall Street, Belfast, where the business will be carried on.

Mrs. Annie M. Cahill, proprietor of the Medical Hall, Newcastle West, County Limerick, was on January 3 adjudicated a bankrupt. A statutory meeting of creditors is to be held on January 26.

Mr. R. A. Jamison, Town Hall Street, Belfast, Assistant Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, has been re-appointed a member of the committee of the Ulster Horticultural Society.

Mr. W. J. Rankin, Ph.C., Waring Street, Belfast, has taken third place in the December competition of the Central Camera Club and second place in the Lagan competition. Mr. D. W. Elliott, Ph.C., acted as judge of the January competitions.

The death occurred last week, at Simla Lodge, Clontarf, of Mr. William Watson, father of Mr. David M. Watson, Ph.C., Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. At the funeral the Pharmaceutical Society was represented by Mr. W. F. Wells and Mr. John Smith.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Aberdeen.

Boots' Cash Chemists, Ltd., have purchased the business of Mortimer & Dunn, 141 Union Street, Aberdeen. Mr. R. W. Dunn will continue the business of the firm at 1 Chattran Place.

Edinburgh.

A large, double-windowed shop, adjoining "The Scotsman" offices in North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, has bills in each window stating that, after alterations, the shop will be occupied by Boots, Ltd.

Employés and friends of Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont, & Co. held their annual dance in Smith's Rooms, Leith, on January 12. Over thirty couples were present, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Fife.

A Co-operative drug department has been opened at Crossgates, and Mr. McDonald, the head chemist, is in attendance daily for the purpose of receiving prescriptions.

Mr. J. W. Leadbeater, chemist and druggist, Main Street, Lochgelly, was one of the successful candidates at the recent examination of the B.D.A. held in Glasgow, for the D.B.O.A.

Glasgow and the West.

Greenock chemists have unanimously agreed to close on Wednesday afternoon each week. They have also decided to begin at once, and not to wait till the law compels them to grant the half-holiday.

Intelligence has been received in Glasgow of the murder at Antioch, Syria, on January 3, of Mr. Peter Brabender, an employee of Messrs. Mac Andrews and Forbes Company, who have important liquorice concessions in the neighbourhood, and are the principal handlers of liquorice and its "juice."

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

MEDICINES IN ALGERIA.—The "Journal Officiel" of December 23 publishes a decree prescribing regulations for the taking of samples of medicinal substances in Algeria by duly authorised inspectors, and for their analysis with a view to discovering the existence of any fraud or falsification contrary to the law of August 1, 1905.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.—The collection of apparatus for the prevention of accidents in works and factories, which was added a few years ago to the Paris Technical Museum (Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers) does not contain many models interesting the chemical trades, but on a recent visit I noticed a carboy-trolley designed by M. Henry Hamelle, for the safe conveyance and emptying of heavy carboys of dangerous liquids. It consists of a simple skeleton frame mounted on a truck, the carboy being securely held by circular grips, while a simple leverage arrangement allows it to be turned over for emptying out the contents.

MARAT AND MEDICINE.—"Marat Inconnu," a new work by Dr. Cabanès, the ex-pharmacist and well-known writer on the curiosities of medical history, has been formally presented to the Academy of Medicine by Professor Debove. The eminent ex-Dean of the Paris Faculty remarked, in the course of his speech, that the only medical diploma the "Ami du Peuple" ever seemed to have possessed was that of St. Andrews (Scotland). He added that in spite of what might appear to seem his comparative ignorance of medicine, Marat was "one of the most popular and most expensive doctors of London and Paris."

MADAME CURIE'S DISCOURSE.—The Paris "Revue du Mois" is publishing the text of the discourse delivered by Madame Curie on receiving the Nobel Prize at Stockholm, together with the paper read by Pierre Curie in 1903, when he was joint recipient of the Nobel prize with Madame Curie and M. Becquerel. Madame Curie, who paid a tribute to the collaboration of Pierre Curie, dwelt on the chemical side of her subject. She described how, starting from the conviction that radio-activity is an atomic property of the minerals in which it is manifest, she arrived at a conception of the existence of radium, and succeeded in isolating it in pitchblende, basing a new method of research on the electro-conductive properties given by radio-active substances to air. Polonium and radium were the first two bodies which she had found it possible to isolate by a system of fractional crystallisation, polonium decomposing completely in 140 days, while radium only diminishes by half its amount in two thousand years. Describing the Rutherford and Soddy theory of the atomic disintegration of radium, according to which radium generates helium, another definite chemical element, without it being possible to consider the former a composite of the latter, Madame Curie remarked that besides showing the fundamental nature of the work involved in proving the chemical individuality of radium, the theory of atomic radio-activity and radio-active transformations has led to the discovery of the important principle of atomic transformations. Thirty radio-active elements classified under thorium, actinium, radium, and uranium are known at the present date, polonium being a step in the evolution of radium, of which lead, after a passage through the helium stage, was the final condition.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The amendments to the Customs tariff which came into operation last month have been published in the form of a revised Schedule A. In the introduction to the schedule of import duties "non-spirituous" is defined as "free from spirit or containing not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit," and "spirituous" as "containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit." Wood naphtha, methyl alcohol, and acetone, formerly admitted free, are subject to a duty of 1s. per gallon in the general tariff. The item regarding spirituous preparations has been altered in the wording, essences being definitely mentioned. Non-spirituous lime juice and other fruit juices and fruit syrups pay at the rate of 1s. 6d. per gallon in bottle, as against 9d., the tariff for bulk, which remains. "Waxes n.e.i." is included in the 1d. per lb. duty on stearine and waxes. The item dealing with fancy soaps now includes "soap substitutes and compounded detergents for washing and cleansing purposes," and in the item for unground spices those intended for the manufacture of "curry paste and powder under departmental by-laws" are charged 1d. per lb. Floor-polishes are now included with furniture pastes with a U.K. tariff of 35 per cent. The oils section has been made more inclusive, soya bean oil, Turkey-red oil, commercial oleic acid, and tung oil being definitely mentioned. The first-named when denatured is admitted free; the others pay a duty of 6d. per gallon. Fused silica articles are added, but admitted free from U.K. The glass-bottle entries have been rearranged, but the entries remain as before. The entry for glue now includes "acetylated starch, caseine, dextrine, mucilage," along with belting compounds and cement, dextrine having been transferred from another position in the schedule. Ammonium acetate is added to item 275 dealing with ammonia, but this is not subject to any U.K. duty. Item 282 is made to express more correctly what was probably intended in 1908, "bromide salts: cyanide of potassium and cyanide of sodium." These are admitted free. Formalin insecticides and disinfectants are now definitely mentioned in item 284, upon which a 10 per cent. U.K. duty is payable. In item 292 the words "medicinal compounds not chemical" are changed to "chemicals and drugs packed for use in the household, n.e.i." Fuller's earth in bulk pays 1s. per cwt. on the general tariff in item 295. The exemption from duty on scientific instruments for educational institutions is qualified by the words "which cannot reasonably be manufactured or produced within the Commonwealth as prescribed by departmental by-laws."

New South Wales.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.—At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on December 5 the President (Mr. C. J. Carroll) read a letter he had received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain regarding reciprocity of diplomas. The by-laws were also enclosed, and these were read at the meeting. Mr. Carroll said, in reply to Mr. Short, that unexamined men, although registered here, could not be registered in Great Britain. It was all a question of having passed the examinations. Mr. Short: In the case of men who have passed before the days of the Preliminary examination, are they entitled to be registered? Mr. Carroll: No. Mr. Short said that there might be some difficulty with regard to the certificates issued by the Board. He thought that copies of the Board's certificates should be sent home, and the authorities asked if they were sufficient. Mr. Williams thought the matter should be left over, and a special certificate drawn up to meet the case of those wishing to be registered in Great Britain.

At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held on the same day Mr. Carroll, referring to the same matter, said that he had been courteously received at home and was taken into confidence. The whole question hung on what

they had been done at home for the past fifty or sixty years. They would not budge one inch from the matter of the preliminary examination, and he thought this could be altered to meet requirements. If reciprocity be granted it would be on the ground that the candidate had passed a satisfactory preliminary examination and could produce evidence of having had satisfactory training, such as three years' apprenticeship or a University training. The registration fee was 12l. 12s. He did not see the slightest hope of unexamined men being registered. Mr. Loney expressed his satisfaction at the result that had so long been looked forward to being at last attained. It was understood that the preliminary examination must be brought up to date. It must not be forgotten that in New South Wales apprentices have to pass a preliminary examination before they can be registered as apprentices, but such is not the case in Great Britain. The reason the registration fee was so high at home is because it was desired to keep out many who go up for examination when they know they have only a very slight hope of passing. They go up with the thought that luck will pull them through. Something of the kind will have to be done in New South Wales. Mr. Carroll: As soon as the holidays are over we might appoint a committee to draw up regulations. Mr. Williams: Thanks should be given to Mr. Carroll for the work he has done in regard to reciprocity. That work has taken a lot of time-study, and diplomacy. Mr. Wadsworth: It will be recognised by every chemist that it is an excellent thing that we have gone one step further towards reciprocity. Mr. Loney was delighted that reciprocity had been brought so far forward by Mr. Carroll. Mr. Carroll said that anything he had been able to do for pharmacy had always been a very great pleasure. The work for reciprocity had certainly taken up a great deal of time. He sometimes thought that the efforts of those who worked for pharmacy are not always appreciated. He was not speaking of himself, but of men who for twenty-eight years had been devoting their time to the interests of pharmacy.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

A REVIVAL of indigo-growing in India is being advocated, owing to the visit of Baron Schrottky, a scientist and planter, who claims to have invented a process of preparing natural indigo that will enable it to be sold at a price that will compete with synthetic indigo.

ERGOT EXTRACT.—The question of the sale of defective drugs in India is still being energetically discussed. Mr. A. Norman Hirst, B.Sc. (Lond.), writing in the "Indian Medical Gazette" of December 1911, complains of the way in which the Indian drug-trade is treated by manufacturers. As an illustration, he writes that only a few days ago he happened to see two notifications of price alteration from the same London firm to two chemists in Calcutta, one a European firm and the other a native firm. To the former, under date August 11, liquid extract, ergot, B.P. was notified at 6s. 6d. per lb.; to the latter, under date August 18, the same preparation was notified at 2s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. Calcutta. There has been no appreciable fall in the price of ergot—from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., for the last year or so, and one cannot imagine (says Mr. Hirst) a business house supplying the liquid extract at a price far below the value of the crude drug contained in it. Is it possible, he asks, therefore, for extract, ergotæ liq. B.P. to be manufactured, bottled, shipped, and landed c.i.f. Calcutta for 2s. 10d.? Apparently so. This brings out the fact that any Food and Drugs Act which may be placed on the Statute Book should have a clause in it embodying some standard of physiological activity, and especially so as the heat of the country during the greater part of the year would render any partially active preparation of this type absolutely inert within two or three months of its arrival. Mr. Hirst gives other examples of a similar nature which, if true, indicate a scandalously low degree of commercial morality.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

The Union.

LIQUOR LICENSING AND EAU DE COLOGNE.—The Department of Justice at Pretoria recently issued a circular under the South African Liquor Act to the effect that all chemists selling eau de Cologne would require to be licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors. Following up the circular, constables called upon the chemists to give them a "final warning." After these precautions had been taken the Minister of Justice apparently decided that his subordinates had been too energetic, as he cancelled the circular, so chemists will still be able to vend eau de Cologne as before. It is stated that natives are drinking eau de Cologne and spirituous medicines when they fail to obtain supplies of the more usual intoxicants.

Cape Province.

THE C. & D. DIARY.—Our correspondent writes that each local chemist received his copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1912 by last mail, and that the *Diary* is much appreciated.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS.—Messrs. Heynes Mathew, Ltd., of Cape Town, had an exceedingly attractive Christmas window in their Adderley Street shop, the principal articles being perfumes and silver goods, including a wide range of manicure sets, puff boxes, etc. The window show of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., has attracted much attention from the crowds which are continually passing their busy corner.

DISINFECTANTS.—An interesting paper on "Disinfectants and their Use" was recently read by Mr. J. Parker, chief railway sanitary inspector, at the South African Sanitary Conference. In the course of his contribution Mr. Parker said that many so-called disinfectants are merely deodorants. In considering the question of disinfectants, the beneficial qualities of fresh air and sunlight should not be lost sight of. Heat is also at times a very good disinfectant. Being naturally heavier than air, chlorine is, the ideal disinfectant for cess-pits, drains, etc. Formalin is also a good all-round disinfectant. The combination of the corrosive-sublimate spray with sulphur-fumigation to follow is also very effective in the event of there being neither colours nor metals to spoil. Sulphur dioxide is anything but safe, and used in conjunction with the corrosive-sublimate spray of 3 grains to the gallon, it both bleaches and discolours. For fumigating rolling-stock, when it is intended to exterminate vermin, cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid are generally used.

COLONIAL PHARMACY BOARD.—The usual quarterly general meeting of the Colonial Pharmacy Board for the Cape Province took place last month. There were present Mr. A. Walsh (President), Dr. C. F. K. Murray, Messrs. G. R. Cleghorn, G. Darroll, W. K. Mager, J. A. Mathew, and J. Parry, and the Acting Secretary. A motion, of which notice was given by Mr. Darroll at the last general meeting, was carried to amend the wording of the rule relating to the educational qualification for entrance to the Chemists' and Druggists' examination, so as to ensure that candidates shall have passed an examination in English, Latin, and arithmetic. The appointment of Mr. J. H. Holland as Secretary was confirmed. Mr. Holland has been acting Secretary since July 1, 1911. Four applications for the position were received. Two applications for registration as chemists and druggists were considered and approved. In regard to the President's recent visit to Europe, it was resolved to address a letter to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain conveying the Board's thanks and appreciation for the attention and courtesy extended to Mr. Walsh by the Society. The meeting was adjourned for the examination of candidates, and upon resumption two were declared to have been successful and three to have failed. The President moved, and Mr. Dar-

roll seconded, that communications be addressed to the various Medical and Pharmacy Councils and Boards of the Union, suggesting that the time has now arrived when Government should be approached with a view to the promulgation in the four Provinces of the Union of Regulations respecting the sale of "Poisonous" articles, similar to those recently enforced in Great Britain. In view of the renewal of licences for 1912, it was resolved that the Secretary should write to Government asking that steps may be taken to ensure that chemists' and druggists' licences are not issued to unregistered persons.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at the Society's Rooms, Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, on December 21.

MEDICINE TARIFF FOR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Some months ago nearly all the chemists in the Cape Peninsula decided, that they would not supply the Friendly Societies at less than 1s. for each ordinary prescription, instead of 9d. as heretofore. However, one or two chemists refused to fall into line, and a few others agreed to the proposal on the condition that all local chemists did so. Some of the latter are now notifying the Pharmaceutical Society that they do not intend to adhere to the new tariff. As there are now about half-a-dozen chemists who are not bound by the agreement, the Friendly Societies will possibly be able to obtain their supplies on the old terms.

THE NEW DEFENCE SCHEME.—Dr. Froembling, in an able address, introduced the subject of the "New Defence Scheme as Applied to Chemists." He said that a chemist occupied a very peculiar position as regarded defence, and he considered that a particular class of training, such as ambulance or hospital work, would be very much better for the chemist than being forced to shoulder a gun. He believed a certain amount of ambulance work will be organised, and chemists and medical men are best fitted to undertake such work. The chemists should form an ambulance class: those who passed certain examinations should be exempt from ordinary service, provided they were willing to serve the Government in time of war. The rank of petty officers might be accorded to such men. Dr. Froembling concluded by saying: "I think that if a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society would go to the Government, perhaps we might get the same treatment as medical men. We want the option of either serving in our professional capacity or in the ordinary Army."

An interesting discussion followed Dr. Froembling's address.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMAN PRODUCTS FOR ARGENTINA.—A commission composed of German business men, manufacturers, and public officials is expected to arrive in Argentina at an early date for the purpose of studying the country, with a view to promoting the importation of German products. This commission will make a careful study of the resources of the country, as well as trade observations throughout the provinces. The data secured will be forwarded to the German Government, together with recommendations as to the possibility of introducing additional German products into Argentina. It is believed that the German Government will then appoint permanent trade representatives in Argentina.

THE SPANISH TARIFF.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that the Spanish Tariff Commission has now concluded its task, and the new scale of valuation for imports has been sanctioned by the Government. Compared with the valuations established in 1906, the new list shows a decided free-trade tendency, in that only fourteen groups have suffered an increase against a decrease in 138. The following valuations affect the chemical trade, the figures in parentheses indicating the valuation of 1906 (in pesetas): Tars, 12 (0.20); nickel and cobalt, crude, 16 (20); nickel and cobalt in wire, tubes, plates, 40 (50); carbolic acid, 0.40 (0.60); antipyrin and similar substances, 2.50 (4); quinine and quinine-salts, 8 (10); other alkaloids, 9 (15); glues, 18 (13.50); celluloid, horn, and similar goods, 0.10 (20).

NORWEGIAN PHARMACISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The present year witnesses the enforcement of the Norwegian law for the creation of a pharmaceutical fund, the object of

which is to provide the means, out of the pockets of the better situated owners, for financially assisting those pharmacists whose businesses are in sparsely populated districts where it is difficult to earn a livelihood. The fund will also provide pensions to pharmacists who are incapacitated, and to the widows of deceased members. The rates of contribution (to be paid by owners only) for this year have been established as follows: No contributions will be levied from the owners of businesses falling under a total turnover of 552*l.*; of the amount over 552*l.* 25 per cent. will be deducted as representing the portion of the turnover from the sale of articles which may also be sold in other businesses than pharmacies. Of the remaining amount a levy of 1 per cent. will be made for the first 276*l.*, increasing by 1 per cent. for every further 276*l.* up to 1,932*l.*, upon which 7 per cent. will be levied; beyond this sum a uniform contribution of 8 per cent. will be exacted. In the case of privileged pharmacies—i.e., those businesses which are the absolute property of the owner—the latter is permitted to deduct from the turnover an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the privilege, or of the estimated value of the business, in addition to the deductions set forth above which apply to concessionaires.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.—The special correspondent of "The Times" (January 16) at The Hague Conference makes a further lengthy contribution, in the course of which he enumerates the difficulties of the problems involved in bringing the Conference to a successful conclusion as regards regulation of the opium trade. "It will not be a matter for surprise," he says, "if the first results of the present convention fall short of the highest expectations." The ground which it is proposed to cover is enormous; the amount of definite information available in many instances is very limited, and the time has been far too short to permit of systematic investigation of the questions at issue. As regards the cocaine trade, the chief difficulty of the German delegates has been to devise a formula, generally acceptable and at the same time effective, whereby the obligations incurred under the Convention may properly be imposed by the Imperial Government upon the several States of the Empire, while avoiding at the same time any undue sacrifice of German commercial interests in the drug trade. This formula (the terms of which are not stated.—ED.) has now been agreed upon, and has been referred to Berlin for confirmation. At a meeting held on January 15 between the British and German delegates, it is stated much good work was done in the direction of reasonable compromise between the conflicting interests of the two countries, and chiefly in regard to the cocaine trade, so that there is every prospect of a businesslike and workable agreement. The success of the Conference as a whole evidently depends upon the attainment of this result. Reuter's correspondent telegraphed that at this sitting the drafting committee submitted a revised scheme for the ratification of the projected Opium Convention based on the suggestions of the German delegates after consultation with the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Asser, Minister of State, the well-known authority on international law. The representatives of six Powers agreed in principle to this draft, subject to the approval of their Governments. Persia will sign the Convention without reservation of any kind. The Conference then proceeded with the first reading of the final protocol. The language difficulty has been prominent throughout the Conference. The President himself is not familiar with French, and the great majority of the speeches and reports have been made in English, to be subsequently rendered into the official French by way of the Dutch language. The result of these conditions is necessarily reflected in official records and translation work which leave a good deal to be desired.

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT recently appeared in the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" (Berlin): "Want for my sister, who is of stately and dignified appearance, and owner of a good pharmacy, a suitable life companion not under forty years of age. Preference given to a North German, height at least 5 feet 4, and Evangelical religion."

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Baking Powder.—At Downham Market on January 15, Mary Ann Arnold was fined 5*s.* and 2*l.* 12*s.* costs for selling baking-powder which was deficient in carbonic acid—the total CO₂ was 1.86 per cent., and Mr. W. Lincoln Sutton, the public analyst, considered that baking-powder should yield at least 8 per cent. of CO₂.

Official Purchasers.—The King's Bench Divisional Court on Wednesday, January 17, delivered an important judgment respecting the conditions precedent to prosecutions under the Margarine and other such Acts. The question arose in the case of *Monro v. the Central Creameries Co.* from a decision of the magistrate at Tower Bridge Police Court. The Creamery Co. had been prosecuted for, it was alleged, having on their premises in contravention of the Margarine Acts a quantity of milk-powder for the adulteration of butter. The point taken before the magistrate was that the conditions precedent to the prosecution had not been observed, the inspector not having divided the sample taken for analysis and handed a part to the company. The magistrate held that that point prevailed, and dismissed the summons. The point raised for the appeal was that the position of the inspector was different from that of an ordinary purchaser, and that the conditions precedent were not necessary. Their Lordships held that the appellant's contention was right, and allowed the appeal with costs.

"Princess" Head and Nerve Powders.—At Blackwood Police Court on January 11, Wm. J. Dando, general dealer, Fleur-de-lis, was summoned for selling powders not properly stamped at Fleur-de-lis on November 3, and with exposing for sale certain medicines without a licence at the same place. Mr. A. F. Hubbard, of the Solicitor's Department, Board of Customs and Excise, prosecuted. He stated that on November 3 an Excise officer called there and purchased a powder called the "Princess" head and nerve powder. Every powder possessed the signature "Professor Bartlett." Defendant said he was ignorant that the article was liable to duty. Arthur T. A. Crowther, Excise officer, gave evidence as to purchasing the powder. An old lady served him in the shop, and Mr. Dando afterwards appeared. Later he saw the defendant, who said that witness had told him on the previous occasion that if he destroyed the powders no action would be taken. That was incorrect. Witness told him that if he did not take out a licence a prosecution would take place. Defendant told the Court that he had a dozen powders in May, and this was the first he sold. He had been in communication with the Excise authorities in London since, and he was expecting a reply. The Clerk: "You have had it." The Chairman said that the defendant had acted foolishly, and had rendered himself liable to fines amounting to 32*l.* Defendant was fined 20*s.* in each case.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

VIDAL DYES PATENTS.

The hearing of the Vidal Dyes appeal case referred to last week is still going on. The Master of the Rolls remarked on Wednesday, while Mr. Astbury, K.C., was speaking, that the case was one of the most difficult that he had ever had to decide.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

In the Chancery Division on January 13, Mr. Justice Warrington heard the case of *The Carter Medicine Co. v. S. Allen* on a motion for judgment in default of defence and default of appearance. Mr. Sebastian stated that the action was brought to restrain substitution. It was complained that the defendant had been in the habit of selling and passing-off pills not of plaintiffs' manufacture as Carter's Little Liver Pills. Counsel asked for an injunction, the delivery up of the infringing goods, an inquiry as to damages, and the costs of the action, the costs of the inquiry to be reserved. His Lordship made the orders asked for.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

In the King's Bench Division on Friday, December 12, before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury, the National Cash Register Co. sued W. J. Green, fishmonger, Byron Street, Liverpool, for the recovery of 150*l.* 2*s.*, balance due in agreements for the hire-purchase of eleven cash-registers. The defendant alleged that he was induced to

make the agreements by the fraud of the plaintiffs' agent, and counterclaimed damages. Mr. McCall, K.C., Mr. G. H. Head, and Baron Profumo appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. J. D. Cassels and Mr. Hubert Hull for the defendant. The case was continued on Saturday, when, after hearing counsel,

His Lordship said there was no case to go to the jury. In his opinion there was no evidence of misrepresentation. He held that it was not the intention of the company at the time of the sale to reduce the price of the registers similar to the ones in question. He thought he would have gone so far as to say that the position of the agent who carried out the transaction with the defendant was sufficient to make the company responsible for what he said, but he did not think there were false statements on existing facts. It was not contemplated that these machines would be reduced in price. The case of misrepresentation, therefore, fell, and the judgment would be for the plaintiffs, with costs. He suggested that as they were the winners in the action, and inasmuch as they had subsequently reduced the price of their machines, they should let the matter of the claim for the 150% remain where it was.

Mr. McCall agreed to put the matter before the directors.

REEVES v. BOOTS.

The hearing of the action by Reeves & Sons, Ltd., Dalston, London, against Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), Ltd., for an injunction to restrain the latter from an alleged passing-off of students' water-colours as plaintiffs' manufacture was resumed in Mr. Justice Parker's Court on Friday, January 12, and continued throughout that day and on Monday, when the case was settled. The examination of witnesses having been concluded, Mr. Romer, K.C., for the defendants, stated that Boots' companies employ 7,000 assistants, and this was the first charge of "passing-off" ever brought against any of the companies. Some years ago complaints were made by the proprietors of Elliman's Embrocation and Clarke's Blood-mixture, after which special instructions were issued to assistants calling upon them to show exceptional care in selling these preparations or any like them. Mr. Romer suggested that the plaintiffs' action in this case was vindictive. He was continuing his speech on Monday, when, after a consultation with Mr. Martelli, K.C. (for the plaintiffs), he announced that a settlement might be arrived at, adding that it was only a question of the words of an agreement between the parties.

Mr. Martelli: There is no question of words as far as I am concerned.

His Lordship granted a short adjournment, after which Mr. Martelli said an agreement had been arrived at as follows: Plaintiffs having heard the evidence, were satisfied that the defendants were not, and never had been, in the habit of selling colours or colour-boxes as "Reeves'" which were not of plaintiffs' manufacture. Plaintiffs admitted that in the one case a *bona fide* mistake had been made without the knowledge of defendants, and plaintiffs said further that they had never questioned defendants' honour or integrity. Defendants, on their side, admitted that plaintiffs had instituted the present action for the *bona fide* purpose of protecting their interests, and it was agreed that each party should bear their own costs.

His Lordship: As a result of the evidence it appears to me that any passing-off has been due to inadvertence. There has been no real intention to deceive on the part of anybody in the case, and I also think the witnesses on both sides were honest witnesses.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

In June last (*C. & D.*, June 17, index folio 875) the London County Council proceeded against Mr. W. Kirk, M.R.C.V.S., for using the arms of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons on his notepaper without taking out an armorial-bearings licence. Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Bow Street magistrate, who heard the case, dismissed the summons with three guineas costs, he being of opinion that Mr. Kirk was not liable to take out a licence to use armorial bearings under the Revenue Act, 1869, in the

circumstances (the Royal College takes out the licence); that he was only using the device upon his business notepaper as an indication that he was a veterinary surgeon and a member of the College, and that for a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to use the recognised armorial bearings of such a corporation to indicate his membership thereof was not using armorial bearings within the meaning of the Act. An appeal by the London County Council against this decision was heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Pickford and Avory in the King's Bench Court on January 12. Mr. Bodkin appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Barrington Ward for Mr. Kirk. While Mr. Bodkin was stating his case, the Lord Chief Justice pointed out that as the arms appeared on the notepaper, there was practically nothing to show that it was the College's crest, and people could well think that they were Mr. Kirk's arms. In the course of further argument, Mr. Justice Avory said that undergraduates use the arms of their College on their notepaper, to which Mr. Bodkin replied that that is at college, which is quite distinct from the present question. If Mr. Kirk had used the notepaper of his College while within the precincts of the College he would not have been called upon to pay a licence, for the licence taken out by the College would have covered his user. It was further pointed out that one of the exemptions under the Act is to members of societies using the armorial bearings on the business of the Society. To this Mr. Bodkin added that directly a person gets outside the shelter of the Society which pays a licence he can be called upon to pay a licence himself.

Mr. Barrington Ward, on behalf of the respondent, submitted that on the facts the magistrate was right when he found that the crest in question was not an armorial bearing, and that Mr. Kirk had not been a user within the meaning of the Act.

The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the magistrate found that Mr. Kirk was using bearings simply to indicate that he was a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. After further argument, the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in favour of the London County Council. He said that in his opinion the learned magistrate was wrong in the decision he came to. They had the emblem before them, and it was a little difficult to understand how people, unless they knew the crest, could tell that it was the arms of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He thought it was a plain case of a gentleman using armorial bearings without paying a licence, and he thought Mr. Kirk had contravened the Act. They had been asked to say that Mr. Kirk did not use armorial bearings within the meaning of the Act because he simply placed them on his notepaper as an indication that he was a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. There was no decided case to assist them, but he thought, as he had already stated, that it was a plain case where a licence should have been taken out.

Justices Pickford and Avory concurred, and the appeal was allowed, with costs, the case being sent back to the magistrate for conviction.

A CAPSULOIDS CLAIM.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, High Court Official Referee, began on Tuesday, January 16, the hearing of the action (referred from Mr. Justice Darling's court, see *C. & D.*, December 9, index folio 840) in which Capsuloids (1909), Ltd., 79 Duke Street, London, W., sue Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 143 Farringdon Road, E.C., manufacturing chemists, for the recovery of damages for breach of contract in the manufacture of capsules.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C. (with him Mr. J. B. Matthews), supporting the claim, said that the defendants, who have a factory in Edinburgh, as well as a London house, undertook to make and supply for the plaintiffs, following an agreement in April 1909, 5,000,000 gelatin capsules and to fill them with a medicinal mixture which was to be made and provided by the plaintiffs. The defendants were to deliver these capsules so filled with that mixture during a period of fifteen months from April 1909. It was a mixture of hæmoglobin and oil, a

process which was discovered (counsel understood) fifteen or sixteen years ago by Dr. Dixon, managing director of plaintiff company. The hæmoglobin had been supplied to the plaintiff company and their predecessors by Merck, of Darmstadt, whose representative, Dr. Flinini, had given interposed evidence in December. During the whole of the sixteen years this hæmoglobin had been always ground personally by Dr. Dixon into olive oil, then it was sent to the chemists—in this case the defendants—who enclosed the mixture in gelatin capsules, which were then delivered to the plaintiffs, who put it on the market under the name of "Capsuloids," as a specific against loss and greyness of the hair. This specific had been advertised on a very large scale, some 110,000*l.* having been spent on advertising. The medicine had enjoyed a steadily growing success. In 1908 the sale had reached nearly 5,000,000 capsuloids. Defendants were manufacturing chemists of very high repute, and were particularly interested in the manufacture of gelatin capsules. Their London office was under the management of a Mr. Atkinson, with whom most of the negotiations took place. The previous contract for the supply of these capsules came to an end, and Dr. Dixon negotiated with Mr. Atkinson, with the result that the contract now sued upon was arrived at. Counsel remarked it was evident that the defendants were a firm of skill and experience, and they had manufactured many thousands of capsules for the predecessors of the plaintiffs. Eventually, said counsel, the question would turn on whether or not there was a particular part of the process which was so negligently performed by the defendants that it led to the capsuloids delivered being entirely unfit for the purposes for which they were intended, and therefore a breach of warranty under the Sale of Goods Act. Counsel proceeded to explain the process of manufacturing gelatin capsules, and, referring to the drying of them, said this was the most important thing, for on it he thought the case would turn. After the drying, the capsules had to be washed and polished and made marketable. One pound of Capsuloids' mixture sufficed for 2,000 capsules. When these goods were ready for delivery, they were sent in tins to plaintiffs, who put them either into gelatin tubes, in lots of thirty-six, or in glass tubes of 108. The gelatin cases were for home use and the glass cases for export. Counsel stated that no claim for damages was made under this contract in respect of consignments before June 1909 because the plaintiffs had not come into existence and taken over the contract from their predecessors until June 5, 1909. The company had been called Capsuloids, Ltd., and subsequently it became Capsuloids (1909), Ltd. Counsel declared that his clients, following June 5 of that year had to complain that goods supplied went mouldy and emitted a highly unpleasant smell. Dr. Dixon had had to enter into contracts with two other firms to whom 3*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 capsules were paid instead of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which they had agreed to pay the defendants. That difference formed part of the plaintiffs' claim for damages in this case. Mr. Parry, an expert who had been called in by Dr. Dixon took away these decomposed capsules and came to the conclusion that the decomposition had no connection with the contents of the capsules but arose from the gelatin.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C., continuing his opening statement on Wednesday, said that as a result of a series of experiments Mr. Parry drew the inference that it was not the mixture that had produced the mould, but that it was the gelatin that was responsible. Out of 1,873,860 capsuloids delivered by the defendants to the plaintiffs, between April 1909 and July 1910, 447,120, or nearly 25 per cent., were returned as unsatisfactory. The first ground of damages was loss of trade, for chemists had declined to buy these again, and others would not stock them, and several chemists who would give evidence would declare that it was common knowledge in 1910 that these Capsuloids were being returned. The trade had been a good and growing one, but since the middle of 1909 the sales had practically sunk to nothing. A sale of 5,000,000 Capsuloids represented a gross turnover of 14,000*l.*, from which there had to be subtracted 9,000*l.* as outgoings and

expenditure, leaving a net profit of 5,000*l.* Having referred to the second head of damages, concerning the difference in price between the 3*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 and 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 already mentioned, he said the Court would not be troubled with that part of defendant's counterclaim in respect to a small sum, balance of price for goods sold and delivered, as plaintiffs had paid that sum into Court to abide the result. But defendants counterclaimed for a further sum on the ground that they had lost the profit which would have accrued had not plaintiffs wrongfully—as they alleged—terminated the contract.

Dr. George Edwin Dixon, managing director of the plaintiff company, then gave evidence in support of this statement. The hæmoglobin was ground, he explained, in olive oil, which in this case was standardised to the extent of 8 per cent. of oleic acid. During the whole time there had been no change in the substance that he had bought called hæmoglobin. Once, however, it had been ground a little finer, but that had nothing to do with the method of manufacture. The olive oil, too, had always been the same. Witness was then examined as to the contents of the capsules having a smell and communicating this to the capsule material, which he denied. He was still under examination when the hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

Dr. Dixon was further examined on Thursday. He told about conversations he had had with Mr. Atkinson, to whom he had complained about the capsules going mouldy. In reply to Mr. Atkinson, he had told him that he did not desire to go to law about the matter; what he wanted was good Capsuloids. Mr. Atkinson suggested that he should direct them to proceed with the filling of the remaining 10 or 12 lb. of material which they had on hand. Witness expressed his willingness for that to be done, provided he could be sure of receiving Capsuloids that he could sell. In August and September 1910 he was unable to supply customers, and consequently he entered eventually into contracts with Messrs. Tye & Son, of London, and T. Howard Lloyd & Co., of Leicester, who made deliveries under contracts at the increased price per thousand. The witness went on to relate other interviews, and stated that when these proceedings were brought he did not realise fully the extent of the damage. He was afraid the business had been practically destroyed. Only about a quarter of a million capsuloids were sold in 1910, and the sale was decreasing weekly. Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., on behalf of the defendants, in regard to the properties of hæmoglobin, and in reply to other questions admitted that he had used the name Dr. Campbell for trade purposes in connection with Capsuloids, but that ceased many years ago. Counsel subsequently read copy of stock follow-up letters to ladies, and witness explained that these were printed forms. When those people wrote he had sometimes written back letters signed "Dr. Campbell." Answering further questions, the witness said that he had nothing to do with Oatine, which, he believed, was some sort of face-cream. Witness was next cross-examined as to the analysis of Capsuloids given in "Secret Remedies," and, asked if the British Medical Association analyst did not get anywhere near the truth, witness replied: "There are things he could only have imagined were in it." Counsel then read an extract from the "Lancet" about Capsuloids, and asked witness if he had ever told Mr. Atkinson that the mixture contained a secret ingredient which he had never disclosed and never would disclose to anybody? Dr. Dixon: No, sir.

Mr. Salter: You know Mr. Atkinson is going to be called. I put it to you that you told Mr. Atkinson repeatedly that apart from the known ingredients there was a secret ingredient which you had never disclosed and never would disclose to anybody?—I told him that there was a method of mixing and preparing which had not been and would not be disclosed.—Asked why he had never complained about the quality in his letters to Mr. Atkinson, witness replied: "Because my complaints were made verbally to Mr. Atkinson."—And yet you managed to make a good many complaints to Edinburgh by letter?—I did, indeed.

The hearing was adjourned.

CONGO COPAL.—The gum-copal industry in the Congo (according to the British Consul) has shown some activity of late, and, although the figures are lacking, it is believed the exports will yield a substantial increase.

UTILISING KAURI-GUM LAND.—In the extreme northern part of New Zealand, where kauri-gum digging has long been the leading industry, fruit cultivation is now found to pay, and much of the worked-out kauri-gum land is being used for that purpose.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

VINESSE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and factors of toilet specialties, perfumes, fancy goods, etc. R.O., 2-3 Norfolk Street, W.C.

REGESAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of medicinal, toilet, and foot preparations and specialties, etc. R.O., 7a Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.

E. C. DE WITT & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, and other preparations, etc. The first directors are W. R. C. Ashby and E. C. de Witt. R.O., 118 Holborn, E.C.

THOMAS HASSALL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of salt merchants and drysalers, chemical manufacturers, dealers in salts, acids, colours, dyes, extracts, paints, varnishes, drugs, gums, starch, soap, etc. T. Hassall, Lyne Cottage, Eccles, is permanent governing director.

JOHN QUILLIAM & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale chemists' sundriesmen, medical plaster manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are J. S. Bruce, 191 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester, chemist; R. G. Edwards, 269 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, chemist; and J. Johnson, 176 Platt Lane, Rusholme, Manchester.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK (BRITISH COLUMBIA), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of varnish, japan, paint, and colour manufacturers, importers of and dealers in chemical and other preparations, etc. in British Columbia or elsewhere within the Dominion of Canada. The directors for the time being of Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., are to be *ex officio* directors of this company. The first directors are E. de Quincey Quincey, J. K. Crow, B. de Quincey Quincey, and G. Sturt. R.O., 7 Caledonian Road, N.

NEWTON & WRIGHT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from H. C. Newton and R. S. Wright the business carried on by them at 3 Fleet Street, E.C., and elsewhere as Newton & Co. (except the manufacture and sale of lantern-slides and slide boxes, and the actual working of all photographic processes, such as developing, printing, and the like, and all acquisitions of rights and all publications of or dealing with literature relating to the lantern-slide business, and except the sale of optical instruments, and other purposes for which the said H. C. Newton and R. S. Wright now hold a Royal Warrant), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in scientific, medical, photographic, and other instruments, etc. The first directors are H. C. Newton (chairman and permanent director, special qualification 5,000*l.* shares), R. S. Wright (permanent managing director and deputy-chairman), and E. E. Burnside. R.O., 72 Wigmore Street, W.

Company News.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, being 10*s.* per share.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting is to be held on January 25, to consider a resolution increasing the company's nominal capital to 5,000,000*l.* The necessity for this increase arises from the recent acquisition of controlling interests in the soap businesses of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., and Gossage & Sons, Ltd.

HAMILTON & CO., LTD. (in liquidation).—A circular has been issued to the creditors of this company, trading as wholesale chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, 93 Holm Street, Glasgow, and formerly of Greenock, by Mr. J. M. Kerr, 29 Cathcart Street, Greenock, in which he reports that at a meeting of creditors held in Glasgow on January 4 it was agreed that Mr. W. B. Galbraith, 87 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, as representing creditors, be associated with him as joint liquidator in the winding-up of the estate, and that the liquidation be put under the supervision of the Court. A statement of affairs prepared as at December 15, 1911, shows liabilities amounting to 2,995*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, of which 2,270*l.* 12*s.* is in respect of unsecured creditors, 350*l.* in respect of bills payable, and 375*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* in respect of an overdraft due to the Royal Bank of Scotland. The assets consist of book debts valued at 447*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, due by contribu-

tories 115*l.*, expected to realise 107*l.*, furniture and fittings, valued at 107*l.*, stock-in-trade at cost 1,146*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, gross assets 1,614*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*.—Less preferable claims for rates, rents, and wages 66*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, net assets 1,547*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,447*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and showing an apparent dividend of 10*s.* 4*d.* per *£*, subject to contingencies of realisation and expenses.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 100*l.* of mortgage debentures dated July 29, 1898, securing 1,000*l.*, has been filed.

Imperial Quinine Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on January 31, 1908, of debentures dated August 26, 1903, securing 5,000*l.* was filed on January 4.

N. and R. Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Mortgage and charge on certain proprietary rights and company's undertaking and other assets, including uncalled capital, dated December 21, 1911, to secure 3,000*l.* Holder: W. Rudderham, 2 Kingsley Road, Norwich.

Oxychlorides (1907), Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on September 28, 1911, of charge dated February 10, 1911, securing 400*l.* has been notified. Land Registry charge and mortgage dated September 29, 1911, to secure 715*l.* and 5 per cent. interest, charged on freehold sawmills known as "Dowlands Mill" and freehold land at Catford, and the company's machinery, chattels, trade-marks, undertaking, and other assets, present and future, also registered. Holder: J. C. Hailey, Norbury, Sidcup.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re Thomas Boulton Alkins, Market Street, Tamworth, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The resumed public examination of this debtor (adjoined from December 7, 1911) took place at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Lowe, on January 17. Full particulars of his affairs were given in the *C. & D.*, November 11, index folio 707. The debtor at the last hearing said he was managing director of a company consisting of himself, wife, daughter, and two sons, and he received a salary of 250*l.* He now gave particulars of the money transactions with his son, whose speculations had brought about his failure, and maintained that he was perfectly solvent at the time of the formation of the company. He admitted that he never knew whether his son was making money or not, but he thought he was. He denied that the speculations were joint ones. In 1910 there was 800*l.* clear profit on the business. Out of this 200*l.* was saved. Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew (for the trustee), he admitted he had no books to show that 800*l.* was made. In answer to Mr. Argyle, his own solicitor, debtor said it was owing to his son's misrepresentations that he was in his present position. The examination was adjourned to February 15 for debtor to make a statement showing his position at the time of the formation of the company.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a new branch at 15 Caroline Street, Bridgend, South Glamorgan.

THE TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., have opened a new branch at 39 High Street, Guildford.

MR. A. SERCOMBE GRIFFIN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. John Arkell, Ph.C., The Church Road Pharmacy, Weston-super-Mare.

MR. JOHN CHESHIRE, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 63 Wharf Road, Grantham, hitherto carried on by his father, Mr. F. J. Cheshire.

THE BUSINESS of the late Mr. Thomas Furness, chemist and dentist, Knivesmith Gate, Chesterfield, will be continued by his two elder sons, Mr. Tom E. Furness, chemist and druggist, and Mr. C. A. Furness, L.D.S.

BIRTHS.

DOOHAN.—At Main Street Pharmacy, Bangor, co. Down, on January 8, the wife of P. W. Doohan, Ph.C., of a daughter.

SMITH.—At Haining View, Selkirk, on January 16, the wife of Thomas Mathie Smith, chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRICHTON-BROWNE—BULWER.—At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, on January 16, by the Rev. H. R. Gamble, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., to Audrey Emily, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Edward Bulwer, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

BISHOP.—At Twickenham, on January 7, Mr. Thomas Bishop, Ph.C., aged ninety-three.

BRADLEY.—At Valparaiso, Chili, Mr. Walter C. A. Bradley, who carried on business as a chemist at 544 Manchester Road, Bradford, prior to accepting a post in Valparaiso. Mr. Bradley had not been in the Chilean seaport long when he and his family had a very narrow escape from death in an earthquake.

CHAMBERS.—At Leeds Infirmary, on January 11, after a brief illness, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Charles Ward Chambers, chemist and druggist, 43 Marshfield Avenue, Goole.

DARROLL.—At Auckland Park, Johannesburg, on December 20, Mr. Charles Darroll, chemist, Richmond. The deceased was a son of Mr. William Darroll, chemist and druggist, Clun, Salop, and a brother of Mr. George Darroll, of A. Cleghorn & Darroll, chemists, Cape Town.

FITT.—At Sutton, on January 10, Mr. Francis Edward Fitt, Ph.C., aged sixty-seven. Mr. Fitt was formerly in business in the Broadway, Barking, succeeding his father about forty years ago. He left Essex in 1891, and was afterwards in business at Deal, Peckham, and more recently at 8 Lind Road, Sutton. Death was due to heart trouble. While at Barking Mr. Fitt was prominent in local affairs. He served on the Local Board and assisted in establishing a corps of Volunteers in the district. He leaves a widow and one son. The interment took place at St. Margaret's Churchyard, Barking, on January 16.

KECK.—At 42 Ranelagh Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W., on December 31, Mr. Christopher Heinrich Keck, aged fifty-two, formerly of the firm of Messrs. H. Keck & Co., 52 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

METCALFE.—At 337 Anlaby Road, Hull, on January 15, Mr. Christopher Luccock Metcalfe, Ph.C., 13 Whitefriargate, Hull, aged eighty-two. Mr. Metcalfe was a well-known figure in the city, and, though not seeking public life, he was keenly interested in the city's welfare. The business of Messrs. Metcalfe & Son in Whitefriargate, of which he was the head, has been carried on latterly by his son, Mr. A. P. Metcalfe, Ph.C.

RAMSDELL.—In New York, U.S.A., on December 30, Mr. Clifford Ramsdell, President of the Ramsdell Drug Co., of New York, aged fifty-three. Mr. Ramsdell founded in 1882 along with Mr. V. C. Daggett, the drug firm of Messrs. Daggett & Ramsdell.

SLOAN.—At 3 Bentinck Crescent, Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on January 13, Mr. Robert Coulthard Sloan, aged fifty. Mr. Sloan, who was a native of Penrith, came to Newcastle about twenty years ago, when he succeeded Mr. Watson in the business at Bentinck Crescent. He was a member of, but not actively interested in, the local Pharmaceutical Association. He was taken suddenly ill early on Saturday morning, and died at night from an internal rupture.

SOWRAY.—At 57 Petergate, York, on January 14, Christiana, wife of Mr. Joseph Sowray, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one.

WINTER SESSION.

Association Presidents.

THE Doneaster and District Association of Pharmacists is now in its third year, and its twenty members are presided

over by Mr. Walter E. Plant, Ph.C., who is Doneaster born, but served his apprenticeship with Mr. A. Garratt Chamberlain, Ph.C., 3 Market Place, Rugby, where he had an ideal apprenticeship. Mr. Chamberlain so adapting the work of apprentices that they were able to study the subjects of the Minor examination during their shop days as apprentices. Thus the hours of business were so adjusted that apprentices commenced work on three mornings a week at 10 o'clock, and on three evenings a week knocked off at half-past five, and Mr. Chamberlain saw to it that the time was not wasted. After his apprenticeship Mr.



MR. W. E. PLANT.

Plant was an assistant with Mr. Charles White, of Buckingham Palace Road, London, and Mr. William Martindale, New Cavendish Street, W. Subsequently he passed the Minor examination in July 1892, and the Major in January 1893. He commenced business at 23 High Street, Doncaster, in 1897, and has now two pharmacies in that town, including a large optical connection. Mr. Plant devotes what spare time he has to golf.

Brief Records.

Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association.—The members met at the Hôtel Métropole, Margate, on January 16, to discuss the Shops Act, the Insurance Act, and other matters. There was a very good attendance, and the discussions were very interesting, and were continued to a late hour. Opinions on various points of both Acts are being sought, and will be further discussed at the next monthly meeting.

Leeds Chemists' Association.—At the meeting held on January 17 at the Grand Restaurant, Mr. J. H. Beacock (President) was in the chair, and Mr. R. Milestone read a paper on the British Pharmaceutical Codex. This was followed by a discussion, in the course of which the President said he thought an abridged edition would be published, and that in Leeds a synopsis had already been brought out.

Stockton Chemists' Association.—The monthly meeting was held at Tate's Café on January 9, the President (Mr. A. H. Mossom) in the chair. Mr. W. R. Brackenbury, of Middlesbrough, was present by invitation of the Association to give his views of the *National Insurance Act*. He gave a statement of the various benefits offered to insured persons. A discussion followed, which was taken part in by everyone present. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brackenbury.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association.—At the ordinary monthly meeting, held in the Hotel Métropole, Clayton Street West, on January 10, an interesting lecture on "The Roman Wall" was given by Mr. G. Hurrell, B.A. The lecturer dealt with his subject as an expert, having frequently travelled its course. He described in detail the wall and the camps, from Wallsend-on-Tyne, through Newcastle, the Chesters, and on to Carlisle. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides, many of which were reproductions of Mr. Hurrell's own photographs. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

Edinburgh C., A., & A. Association.—At the December meeting of the Association, Mr. H. Stout read a paper on "Some Syntheses of Benzene," and Mr. S. P. Crowden, Ph.C., read one on "The Constitution of the Volatile Oils." On January 10 upwards of forty members paid a visit to the sulphuric-acid works of Messrs. J. & J. Cunningham, at Leith. The foreman, who conducted the party, explained the working of the lead-chambers and the Glover tower. Attention was directed to a new process for the combustion in a state of fine division of iron pyrites obtained from Norway: being free from arsenic this material gives a pure acid.

Leigh Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting of Leigh chemists took place on January 9 at 27 Bradshawgate,

the following being present: Messrs. Hampson, Turner, Turner, jun., Thompson, Wright, Russell, Davies. In order to be prepared to enter into any negotiations which may arise under the Insurance Act it was resolved to form an Association at once. Mr. W. Hampson was elected President, Mr. A. R. Davies Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Thompson Treasurer. A discussion then took place on the National Insurance Act. The Secretary was instructed to invite the chemists from Atherton and Tyldesley to join the Association. The next meeting was fixed for February 7, at 8.30 p.m.

Salford Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at Cattle Market Hotel, Cross Lane, on Thursday, January 11, the President (Mr. Cargill) in the chair. Messrs. Harrop, Gill, Simmons, Lewis, Bellringer, Brown, Fletcher, Stout, Blore, Davison, and Hamilton were also present. The Manchester Association having sent an invitation to join them at a meeting to discuss the Shops and National Insurance Acts, the Secretary was instructed to cordially accept the same. A long discussion ensued on the latter Act. It was unanimously decided to forward resolutions to the Borough Council and also the Commissioners, urging them to appoint representatives of chemists on the committees, as they are deeply interested parties.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held on January 16 at the Queen Hotel, Mr. J. B. Wood (President) in the chair. Mr. T. H. Hirst (Scaithwaite) was elected a member. The President was deputed to represent the Association at the annual dinner of the Halifax Society, and Mr. Walshaw that of the Dewsbury Society. After a discussion initiated by Mr. Thompson, it was resolved that all the steps possible should be taken to comply with the regulations of the Privy Council with regard to the sale of ammonia. Mr. Walshaw gave an account of what had been done with regard to the formation of a Central Provisional Central Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society to deal with matters arising out of the medical benefits under the National Insurance Act, and said that the information would be conveyed to the local Associations in due course.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held on January 11 at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., under the presidency of Mr. A. H. Cleland. Among those also present were Mrs. Lauzun-Brown, Messrs. Blades, Clapp, Eastman, James, Matthews, Mitchell, Raynor, Seed, Soper, Dr. D. C. Evans, and the Hon. Secretary (J. E. Evans). Letters were read from Baron de Forest, M.P., and the Mayor of West Ham, accepting invitations to the annual dinner, to be held at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, E.C., on February 8. Dr. W. Lauzun-Brown then delivered a lecture on "Scriptural Ideas of Human Physiology and Anatomy," which proved highly interesting and instructive. He dealt with the subject from the earliest times down to the present. A high tribute was paid to Galen, who made important discoveries in physiology and anatomy. From the death of Galen (A.D. 200) down to 1505 no dissection of the human body was carried out, so that for thirteen centuries no progress was made in these subjects. Questions were answered before a final vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.—The annual meeting was held on January 16 at the Grosvenor Hotel, Mr. R. F. Jones in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. T. Smith, A. Richardson, Robinson, Staning (Hon. Secretary), Wharton (Assistant Hon. Secretary), Chapman, Sawyer, Snowden, Tiffany, Robson, and Newton. The Secretary in his report reviewed the events of the year, and thought that in the progress of the National Insurance Act abundant proof had been afforded of the value of local associations. The membership is now fifty-one. The Treasurer's accounts showed a cash debit at the bank of 97. 9s. 2d., and a small balance in hand. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. The election of officers then took place as follows: *President*, Mr. T. Smith; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. Jones and Robson; *Treasurer*, Mr. Robinson; *Secretary*, Mr. Staning; *Committee*, the officers and Messrs. Richardson, Wharton, and Chapman. The new President gave an interesting *résumé* of the work of the Association from 1868. Referring to early closing, he expressed the hope that some means would be devised for limiting the hours of dispensing under the National Insurance Act.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at Dring's Hotel on January 8, Mr. Cor. Willson (President) in the chair. Messrs. H. W. Colley, T. D. Sneath, H. Schofield, H. Robinson, F. N. Fletcher, C. Dewing, and C. H. Ashton (Secretary) were also present. In view of the high price of opium, it was decided to ask the whole of the chemists in the town to sign an agreement fixing the price of *Laudanum* at 4d. per oz. The Chemists' Defence Association had advised the Secretary that it is useless to take further action in regard to *Sale of Spirituous*

Preparations by small shopkeepers. Mr. Colley proposed, and Mr. Sneath seconded, that a report be sent to the Supervisor of Customs and Excise giving the names and addresses of certain shopkeepers who are known to sell these preparations, and asking whether the sale of same is legal or illegal, and, if illegal, what action it is intended to take. The Secretary was instructed to find out whether chemists and druggists are included under the Shops Act. It was agreed to hold the annual dinner at the Royal Hotel on February 15, the price to be 4s. 6d. per head. The Secretary was asked to write to the Pharmaceutical Society, asking a Councillor to attend, preference being extended to Mr. Rymer Young, of Warrington. A letter from Sir George Doughty on the National Insurance Act was read.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.—The principal feature of the monthly meeting of this Association, which took place on January 17, was a lecture on "Serums and Vaccines," illustrated by limelight views, the lecturer being Mr. Thomas Maben, F.R.S.M., F.C.S. Mr. T. O. Barlow was in the chair, and the following members put in an appearance, in spite of unfavourable weather: Messrs. Arnold, Atterbury, Baker (Cosham), Bown, Corke and Elton (Haslar), Chase, Coates, Darling, Rhodes, E. H. Smith (Gosport), Sparrow, Tremlett, Trist, and Postlethwaite (Secretary). Four new members were elected—viz., Messrs. F. G. Foster, J. W. Rogers (son of the Treasurer), Attree, and Elton. Votes of condolence were passed with the relatives of a late member, Mr. A. H. Hoit, who had died since last meeting, and with Mr. F. H. Waterhouse, on the loss of his only child. Mr. Maben then claimed the attention of the meeting, and interested the members with his information and illustrations of serum preparation. Mr. Maben assured his hearers that there is really no cruelty practised; in fact, from the time a horse enters the laboratory and has his bath he has a very good time of it—much better than the average human hospital patient—and the subsequent regular drawing off from his jugular of a gallon of serous blood is a mere bagatelle. A vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on Tuesday, January 9. Mr. A. A. Godkin (President) was in the chair. Messrs. Hoyle, Green, Turney, Bishop, Nicholson, Harden, Hobbs, Phillips, and Webb were also present. Mr. Benjamin Whitrow has retired from business owing to ill-health, and his resignation was accepted with regret. The *Shops Act* as it affects pharmacists was discussed, the general opinion being that it would be to the best interests of all that pharmacists should be closed at a uniform time on one day per week. The Secretary was requested to obtain information on various points in the Act. The *Insurance Act* as far as it affects pharmacists was then considered, but in view of the fact that the Commissioners, by regulations, may make considerable changes in the Act, nothing definite could be arrived at. Some of the effects of the German Insurance Acts were put before the meeting, and the results in Germany were found to be not at all encouraging. (See *C. & D.*, January 15, index folio 45.) Mr. Bishop moved, and it was agreed unanimously, "That this meeting, having regard to the complexities and uncertainties involved in the working of the Act, urge the great need for united and common action among all pharmacists." It was reported that the late Assistant-Secretary of the Association (Mr. Gower) had commenced business at Williamstown, Australia, and it was resolved that a letter of congratulation should be sent to him.

Organisation Meetings.—*Stockport Pharmacists' Association* held a meeting on the afternoon of January 10. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. F. H. Bowden), and among those also present were Messrs. C. Lupton, G. F. Bushby, H. Haworth, J. W. Bygott, F. Saunders, G. A. Mallinson, A. B. Stocks, A. J. Gibbs, H. A. Travis, E. Stabler, J. Hodgkinson, S. Wild, C. Parry, J. R. Huggall, J. Royle, T. Woodruff, W. Woodruff, C. A. Jones, H. Joughin, J. Inglis, J. A. Anderson, A. D. Watson, J. C. Arnfield, H. Arnfield, T. K. Westerman, E. Wilson, George Bennett, J. E. Gee, W. Dodge, R. O. Huddleston, J. Nicholson, W. P. Orrell, and A. E. Mills (Hon. Secretary). Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock discussed the position of pharmacists under the National Insurance Act and the Local Associations' Committee's Federation Scheme.—*Bolton Pharmacists' Association* held a meeting in the evening of January 10, at which Mr. C. Holt (President) occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. P. Knott, G. Howarth, J. W. Wigglesworth, Brown, Jones, Massey, White, Spurr, Charlton, and W. R. Blain (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Woolcock attended and discussed the provisions of the National Insurance Act which affect pharmacists.—*Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.*—At the meeting held at the Café Monico on January 9, Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock gave a lecture on "The Work of the Pharmaceutical Society." In the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of Mr. W. Yates (President), Mr.

E. H. Holden, junior Vice-President, occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. G. H. Cooper, T. Baker, E. Davies, J. Lees, W. Cocks, J. Allan, F. Newby, C. Gartside, H. Bagshaw, Bullough, J. Bullions, Dean (Rochdale), Holt, Thomas, Kershaw, and W. Gartside (Hon. Secretary). A vote of sympathy with Mr. Wm. Braddock in his recent bereavement was passed unanimously.

Alpine Telephotography was the subject of a discourse delivered by Dr. Charles Atkin Swan to the members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on January 11. The President (Mr. F. Naylor) presided, and the lecture-room was filled to overflowing. Dr. Swan's breezy address was interspersed with sparkling scintillations of wit. He set out to show that telephotography is not a hopelessly complicated operation, but that it can be greatly simplified. In the first place, the camera must be held rigidly, two stands being used for this purpose (one below the extension), and a tilting-table being pressed into service. The focussing-screen must be finely ground. For focussing an eyepiece is used, and the optical interval of the telephoto-lens is varied, and not the camera extension. The magnification is readily obtained by dividing the optical interval indicated on the telephoto-lens into the focus of the negative-lens. This is sufficiently accurate as long as the object is 200 to 300 yards away. The stop of the telephoto combination is given by multiplying the stop of positive-lens by the magnification. The simpler lens, with less air-spaces, are better for telephotography. For distance work a screen is essential to cut out haze, the author using the "G" screen with Wratten & Wainwright's "Panchromatic" plates, while a hood should be used to cut out extraneous rays of light. With high magnifications less plate is covered, and the beginner, said Dr. Swan, will get plenty of fun by limiting his magnifications to ten, fifteen, or eighteen. The address was illustrated with a series of lantern-slides, chiefly of Alpine ranges and peaks, taken from the same standpoint. The utility of the telephoto combination in photographing distant objects was strikingly brought out. The summits of mountains, almost indistinguishable in ordinary photographs, were shown on the screen in extraordinary detail (even with magnification of over thirty) when taken some ten or fifteen miles away.

Festivities.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.—A "Klondyke" whist-drive was held on January 12 at the Imperial Café, Harrogate. The President (Mr. Pattison) and Mrs. Pattison welcomed the party, which numbered twenty-four. The play proceeded merrily, and the prize distribution resulted as follows: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Weston, (2) Miss Rawnsley, (Consolation) Miss Southwell. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. A. McMillan, (2) Mr. Eynon, (Consolation) the Secretary. A vote of thanks to the President and Mrs. Pattison brought the proceedings to a close.

Dartford Social Gathering.—The New Year was celebrated by a very enjoyable evening-party at the Staff Club House of the Wellcome Club and Institute, Dartford, on January 6. Some amusing dialogues and *tableaux vivants*, written and arranged by the members, formed an interesting feature of the entertainment. Mr. Sudlow, the treasurer of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and Dr. Jowett, manager of the works, were present, and a large number of members and their friends. Dancing was continued till midnight, when the party separated with mutual good wishes for the coming year to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Chemists' Ball.—The biting blizzard which raged for the greater part of the night of January 17 affected the attendance at the forty-sixth annual Chemists' Ball, held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on that evening. Despite this drawback, the company numbered only three couples less than last year, and the many ladies who with their consorts braved the elements found a bower of elegance, beauty, and comfort at the hotel. The dances went with a swing, and the *recherche* refreshments and supper stimulated afresh the flagging few. The committee were assiduous in their duties, Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett as M.C. showing untiring zeal. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Alan Francis) was another worker who seemed to be everywhere. Among the company we noticed Sir Edward Evans, Lieut.-Colonel Preston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Umney, Mr. H. C. Wright, Miss Layman, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Francis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bult Francis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Presant, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. W. Idris, Mr. C. T. Allen and Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. F. W. Ashton, Miss Paret Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Boves, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cofman, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. W. Garsed, Mr. W. S. Gill, Mr. A. Harries, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hickey, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. Needham, Mr. G. E.

Pierson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Raithby Procter, Mr. J. Royle, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamp, Dr. Walmsley, Mr. R. C. Warriek, Mr. R. W. Warriek, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whatmough, Mr. G. S. V. Wills and Miss Wills. After supper, Mr. J. C. Umney, in the absence of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society owing to slight indisposition, proposed the toast of "Success to the Chemists' Ball and Good Health to the Ladies." He gracefully alluded to the services of the genial Secretary (Mr. Alan Francis), to whom he attributed the success of this year's function. Mr. Alan Francis, in replying, said he would be delighted to take on the duties of secretary for another year.

A Staff Dinner, being the thirty-third annual social gathering of this kind held by the staff of Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, was held in the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, there, on Saturday evening, January 13, Mr. William Lane presiding over a company of seventy. With one exception all the directors were present. After dinner and the loyal toasts a well-arranged programme of music and other forms of entertainment was gone through, the contributors being Messrs. J. H. Franklin, F. Crowe, F. Morgan, T. Barrow, Granville Shaw, A. C. Vallance, and W. Griffiths. Our portrait of the Chairman is from the pencil of Mr. Granville Shaw, who is one of the representative staff of the company.



Nottingham Whist Drive.—A successful whist-drive was held by the Nottingham Thursday United Football Club at The Woodlands Café on January 11. Among an attendance numbering upwards of 120 were Mr. G. J. R. Parkes (President) and Mrs. Parkes, and Messrs. C. F. Carr, H. C. Prince, and T. Freeman (Vice-President). During the supper interval a presentation was made by Mrs. Parkes, on behalf of the Club, of a framed photographic enlargement of the team, to Mr. C. F. Carr (FitzHugh & Carr) in recognition of the fact that he held the office of President during the years 1909-11. Mrs. Parkes also distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the drive.

National Insurance Act.

Proposed Medical Benefit Society.

A DRAFT medical scheme has been adopted by the workmen in the Ebbw Vale district for the operation of medical benefit under the National Insurance Act. It is proposed that the workmen of the Ebbw Vale company and other labourers in the Ebbw Vale urban district area unite to form "The Ebbw Vale Medical and Surgical Benefit Society," whereby they may retain the present benefits of the several medical funds at present existing in the district. The staffing of a hospital under the scheme is provided for, but the arrangements are separate from those for general medical attendance. All practitioners (with the exception of the hospital superintendent) serving the members of the society are to form a panel, which will be directly responsible to the society's committee of management. Contributors are to have free choice of doctor in the area of the fund's operations. Doctors are to keep a supply of dressings for accident cases, which will be arranged for by the society. The arrangements proposed to be made for dispensing medicines are as follows:

It is agreed that the committee make the necessary arrangements for the supply of drugs suitable for the necessities of the societies' members, and for this purpose they propose: first, to set up in the lower portion of the district a central dispensary, or if necessary a dispensary at Cwm and one between Victoria and Waun Llwyd. Second, they will appoint a qualified dispenser. If two dispensaries are necessary the same dispenser will attend to both, convenient dispensing hours being arranged. The residence of the dispenser shall be in the immediate neighbourhood of the dispensary. The present central dispensary will remain, and will be open for the dispensing of medicines to those living in the area supplied as at present, but it is hoped that a large number of Victoria

Contributors will make use of their surgery. It is proposed to appoint a duly qualified dispenser not only to live on the premises but to be officially in attendance at the following hours: 9 to 12 A.M., 1 to 3 P.M., 5 to 7 P.M. Third, the dispensers to attend immediately at any hour to urgent prescriptions, such to be known by the word "urgency" written thereon by the doctor. Fourth, in respect to Beaufort it is agreed that the committee may make appointments with any chemist already established in the district, or may induce any qualified chemist to open a branch establishment, and arrange for the dispensing of the societies' doctors' prescriptions. Brynmawr and Sirhowy areas being scattered, it is agreed that the committee arrange with the practitioners to provide their own medicines at an agreed-upon rate per contributor.

The arrangements for contributors choosing a doctor include the signing for doctors taking place in the first instance in the various departmental offices, and later only at the dispensaries. No messages are to be left at the dispensaries.

MEDICAL BENEFIT REGULATIONS.

The following is a draft of regulations proposed by the Joint Committee to be made by the Treasury under Section 83 of the Act:

For the purposes of Section 15 and paragraph (d) of Section 42 of the Act (which relate to medical benefit) the Joint Committee shall exercise jointly with the several bodies of Commissioners the following powers, namely:

- (a) under Sub-section (1) of Section 15, the power to make regulations governing arrangements for administering medical benefit.
- (b) under paragraph (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 15, the power of removing names from the list of medical practitioners and of prescribing the inquiry to be made before such removal is effected.
- (c) the power of dispensing with the necessity of the adoption of such system as is mentioned in Sub-section (2) of Section 15 and of authorising Insurance Committees to make other arrangements and of approving such arrangements and the power of making arrangements or of suspending the right to medical benefit in manner mentioned in that sub-section.
- (d) under Sub-section (5) of Section 15, the power to make regulations governing arrangements for the supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances.
- (e) under paragraph (b) of Sub-section 5 of Section 15, the power of determining whether the inclusion or continuance of a person, firm, or body corporate in such list as is mentioned in that sub-section would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service.
- (f) under paragraph (i) of the lastly mentioned sub-section, the power of dispensing with the necessity of the adoption of such system as in that sub-section is mentioned and of authorising Insurance Committees to make other arrangements and of approving such arrangements.
- (g) under paragraph (ii) of the lastly mentioned sub-section, the power to make regulations permitting arrangements to be made by Insurance Committees with medical practitioners for the supply of drugs or medicines to insured persons.
- (h) under Sub-section (6) of Section 15, the power of determining, in default of agreement between an approved society and an Insurance Committee, the sum to be paid in any year to such Committee in respect of medical benefit and the cost of administration thereof.
- (i) under paragraph (d) of Section 42, the power of consenting to any determination by an Insurance Committee of the sum payable in any year in respect of deposit contributors for the purposes of the cost of medical benefit.

For the terms of Section 15 see the *C. & D.*, January 6, index folio 12.

NEW BOOKS.

Berkart, J. B. *Bronchial Asthma: Its Pathology and Treatment.* 8vo. 5s. net. (Frowde.)

Chavasse, P. H. *Advice to a Mother on the Management of Her Children.* 9th edit. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 320. 1s. net. (Cassell.)

Evans, E. *Intermediate Text-book of Botany.* 7½×5. Pp. 402. 6s. (Longmans.)

Heinemann, P. G. *Laboratory Guide in Bacteriology.* 2nd edit. 12mo. Pp. 216. 6s. net. (Camb. Univ. Press.)

Marshall, C. E. *Microbiology for Agricultural and Domestic Science.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Morton, J. N. *Law Relating to Medical Practitioners and Dentists in Great Britain: with Appendix of Statutes.* 8¼×5½. Pp. 148. 7s. 6d. net. (W. Green.)

Prinz, H. *Dental Materia Medica and Therapeutics.* 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. (Keener.)

Robson, H. N. *Sexual Disease and its Medical Prevention.* 3rd edit. 7½×4½. Pp. 112. 3s. 6d. net. (Simpkin.)

Wilson, G. H. *Manual of Dental Prosthetics.* 8vo. 18s. net. (H. Kimpton.)



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INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 41/4. "Albestol."
- 43/230. Pine fume.
- 43/231. Ozaline ointment.
- 43/23. Castell's cough-cure.
- 40/34. Thew's peptonised cocoa.
- 42/220. "Ovomaltine": maker.
- 42/411. Hasselby's silvering fluid.
- 38/19. "Hemostyl" in glass bulbs.
- 42/41. "Jones's Fatoff (or Tatoff) fluid."
- 42/22. "Catengiar Compound": supply.
- 42/410. "Enormous fluid": cold-cure.
- 44/34. "Prunin": suppliers.
- 46/1. "Dylol" (a synthetic musk): makers.
- 45/18. Makers of riding-pads (as worn by ladies horse-back riding).
- 41/67. "Boston Cream": what is it?
- 42/32. Arnold & Foster's clinical horse thermometer.
- 40/18. Schweizer's filter for varnishes, etc.: maker or supplier.
- 42/24. "Crème de Savon Antiseptique (pour la barbe); Gavin Bauregard, Paris": makers or suppliers.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Allantoin, 44/20 | Gold cures, 41/3 |
| Acetone (makers), 36/43 | Holadin and bile salt capsules, 37/30 |
| Ammonium chloride, commercial (Canada), 37/47 | Honore Payan's perfumery, 39/55 |
| "Anticor" corn-razor, 44/10. | "Ibex" letter-files, 36/11 |
| Bone spatulas, 39/57 | "Indian Iris" perfume, 40/30 |
| Borax-powder, 43/10 | Ink-bottles, 18/30 |
| Borofax, 40/56 | Java lemongrass oil, importers (French inquiry), 43/65 |
| <i>Catha edulis</i> (London supply), 42/25 | Sequah's oil (London agents), 35/23 |
| Colgate's preparations, 38/72 | Soda-fountains, 29/70 |
| Condal water, 37/31 | Spatulas (metal), makers, 31/32 |
| "Dactylis" perfume, 41/44 | Swing-stoppered bottles, 32/12 |
| Darrasse Frères et Landrin, 39/12 | Syrolit, 34/100 |
| Digityl, 32/31 | Tablet-counting apparatus South African inquiry), 31/501 |
| Earthenware pots (for face-creams), 39/73 | Tablet makers (for export), 31/5 |
| Echappe anilin oil, 34/57 | Tinker's dog-mixture, 30/72 |
| "Enterprise" tube-fillers, 39/15 | Wallace's specialties, 30/720 |
| "Eufifex" spray, 37/13 | |
| Epatone, 38/17 | |
| Felix Frères poudré de riz, 38/31 | |
| Formaldehyde (French inquiry), 39/62 | |

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser II.

The Shop-assistants' Charter,

which comes into force on May 1, fills me with envy and a sense of injury in having been born half-a-century too soon. A weekly half-holiday of eight or nine hours and time for meals assured—what a change from the conditions of my youth, when from 6 to 10 p.m. was all we had in the way of recreation-time; when dinner was a wild scramble peripatetically carried on between shop and parlour, as one of your own poets said or sang

Betwixt his Parlour and his Till
He bolts his Victual as he may—

and tea too often had to be gulped at uncertain intervals behind the dispensing-counter! What dyspepsias have I not suffered! What accessions of homicidal mania have I not wrestled with! Few customers were so considerate as the dear old lady who, seeing my frantic efforts to bolt an unusually hard crust as I emerged from my den, said: "Oh, I wanted this making up, but if you are dining—" "Madam," I replied, "we don't dine; we feed." Health and temper both inevitably suffer in such circumstances, and from the business point of view alone the new order will be an immense advance over the old one. The pity is that shorter daily hours could not be imposed under the Act. No man can be at his best through fourteen hours of constant employment, or continue it for long without loss both of spirit and of physical energy. We have here the secret of that lack of enterprise and initiative which is so often charged against the pharmacist. Let us hope that we have in the Shops Act at least the promise of a better state of things.

The Reciprocity By-laws

have been accepted by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society without discussion. This was to be expected, for we pharmacists are all very much exhausted, first, by the curriculum discussion of last year, and more recently by the Insurance Act excitement, and we are thus not in the frame of mind to take up seriously any new question, no matter how important. So far as the by-laws themselves are concerned, they are very innocent productions, merely providing that applicants must produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone an approved course of study and of having passed the examination of the Colony in which they are registered. The President stated that each case would be considered on its merits, but if so it is difficult to understand the meaning of the "conditions" that are to be regarded as the basis on which reciprocity will be agreed to. If these are seriously intended they must be met before the "merits" of the individual applicant can be considered, and if they are met I fail to see what there is left to "consider" about.

The Condition

that the applicant must have served three years in dispensing prescriptions in the shop of a registered chemist subsequent to his passing the Preliminary and (we must infer) before he passes his qualifying examination is not yet in force in this country, and there are thousands of pharmacists here, and more are passing the examinations every quarter, who could not possibly comply with it. These are the very men whose interests have to be considered, and it is childish to talk of any reciprocity scheme from the benefits of which they would be excluded. If there is to be an honest attempt to secure reciprocity

don't let us begin by imposing what Mr. Smith, of Dublin, quite rightly calls "impossible conditions," and don't let us be guilty of an act of bad faith at the very start. I hope that when the Privy Council passes the by-laws it will be made clear that no "conditions" will be allowed that would prejudice the rights of anyone in this country already on the register.

Service on a Coroner's Jury

does not often come my way, but I am called once in ten years or so. Not being on the regular jury list, it occurred to me to try and procure exemption from coroner's service as well, and on my last summons I made a protest. This was ineffectual; I was informed that every householder was liable for service on the coroner's jury whether he was on the ordinary jury list or not. The custom in my borough is to summon jurymen from a particular street or district in turn, and in this instance all the members of the jury were comparatively near neighbours. The coroner intimated that if we asked for it we could each have a florin by way of expenses, and I do not think any of us was afflicted with excess of modesty. Having "viewed" five dead bodies and sat for three hours in a stuffy court, not to speak of the neglect of our own businesses, we thought we had earned the money. It would certainly be only justice if all pharmacists were exempt from all jury service, and I hope, with you, that steps will be taken to have our views properly placed before the Departmental Committee.

Comfrey,

great as was its reputation in olden times, seems never to have been much in favour with the London College of Physicians and disappeared from their pharmacopœia at a comparatively early date. In the middle ages it was used chiefly for internal administration, for those who were "bursten" within, for coughs, quinsies, and internal disorders of various kinds; its property as a bone-setter is not mentioned in our earliest English books. Even for broken bones it was given internally, as well as applied to the limb. In drinks it was, after the fashion of those days, combined with a host of other ingredients; in the famous "save," of which Chaucer speaks—

Fermacis of herbes, and eek save

They dronken, for they wolde here lymes have—

there were over fifty. This drink would, says an old MS., "hele al maner wounde with-oute plaistere or an outhir selve." In salves, too, it was usually mixed with many other herbs. The Elizabethan herbalists and their successors recommend it alone as a plaster for wounds, and Gerard says, "The root, stamped and applied, taketh away the inflammation of the fundament, and overmuch flowing of the hemorrhoids."

"Cheltenham Wells,"

says the *European Magazine* for September 1786, which I happened to be reading a few hours before your paragraph on the subject caught my eye, are much frequented by the nobility and gentry of the neighbouring country. . . . These waters partake of the quality of those at Scarborough, and were first found out by some husbandmen in the year 1740 by observing that all the pigeons in the neighbourhood and places adjacent came thither to quench their thirst.

This was written two years before George III.'s visit to Cheltenham, and the benefit he received there made the waters widely famous. The wells were really discovered in 1716. In 1786, we are told, they were enclosed in "a brick building surrounded with a wooden paling, which forms a kind of bar, where stands a woman to deliver out the waters." "Here," says the writer again, "are several good lodging-houses, particularly the Great House." There was also a separate breakfast-room, regulated by the master of the ceremonies, who at this time was one Simeon Moreau, Esq. The publication from which I quote has some similar and very interesting articles on other "Spaws," such as Harrogate and Scarborough, all of which appear to have been in great vogue; and one cannot help regretting that most of them are now comparatively or altogether neglected in favour of foreign watering-places probably of no greater intrinsic value.

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Editorial Articles.

The S.V.R. Licence.

THE provision in the Finance Act for a special licence to wholesalers for the sale of rectified spirits is in certain respects one of the most notable legislative achievements connected with the trade in medicines which has been accomplished of recent years. We propose on this occasion to critically examine Section 9 (the terms of it were given in our issue of January 13), without respect to the intentions of the promoters of the reform. In the first place the licence may be granted only to a "manufacturing or wholesale chemist or druggist," but no definition is given of what is for this purpose to be taken as "wholesale" and what as "retail," and it may be surmised that the settlement of this question is left to the Board of Customs and Excise, who are given power to fix the conditions subject to which the licence may be granted. We must warn our readers of the need of extreme care in the exercise of the privileges which, from the point of view of the Customs and Excise, a person may be entitled to exercise under the licence. The sale of intoxicating liquors by retail is a matter also of police or magisterial law, quite independently of any Excise licence that may be in force. The position in regard to the sale of spirits of wine stands at present thus: The Board of Customs and Excise had, prior to the passing of the Act, instructed their officers not to interfere with the sale by duly qualified chemists and druggists of small quantities ("not exceeding 8 ounces") of pure duty-paid spirits of wine for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes. This covers such sales by chemists and druggists whether wholesale chemists and druggists or not, and the privilege is not taken away or trenching upon by the new provisions of the Finance Act, 1911. But it must be remembered that any person found selling spirits of wine in this way by retail might still be open to have proceedings taken against him by the police under the Licensing Acts, although we know of no instance in which this has been done. The only spirits which chemists and druggists are expressly allowed to sell by retail without a justices' licence are medicated and methylated spirits or spirits made up in medicine. The Finance Act, 1911, provides that a manufacturing or wholesale chemist and druggist may obtain at the reduced rate of ten pounds a licence to sell rectified spirits for medicinal purposes, to duly qualified medical practitioners or duly registered pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, or to persons requiring the spirits for use for scientific purposes in any laboratory. A licence granted under this would, so far as any claim the Excise authorities might have for duty, cover the sale of rectified spirits for the purposes and to the persons specified in quantities either wholesale or retail (the section does not mention any limits of quantity). We cannot agree with the suggestion that the law requires the production of a justices' licence before the Excise licence can be issued. What the law does require is that a person who desires to sell by retail under the licence must hold a justices' licence

S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd.

D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.

to retail spirits before he can do so. Sales by wholesale, which means in the case of spirits sales of two gallons or upwards, are exempted by Section 111 of the Licensing Consolidation Act, 1910, from the operation of the Licensing Acts, which provide for justices' licences. As we have said, the Act does not define "wholesale" as applied to chemists and druggists. We think that a chemist and druggist would be entitled to be regarded as "wholesale" for the purpose of obtaining the new licence if he sells only in quantities regarded by trade custom as wholesale, and deals only with persons who buy to sell again. This is in accordance with the decision given in 1874 by Vice-Chancellor Bacon as to what was sale by wholesale in the case of *Treacher & Co. v. Treacher*. The limitations on the power of sale by retail under the licence without taking out a justices' licence we have already referred to. Further questions of the same kind will arise as to the purposes for which sales may take place. In the case of sales to medical practitioners or to chemists and druggists, the spirits may only be used for "medicinal purposes." This, we think, would include a use in compounding prescriptions or making tinctures or liniments, but would exclude use in the manufacture of perfumed spirits or of fruit or flavouring essences. On the other hand, not only may rectified spirits as defined by the B.P. be sold under the new licence, but any rectified spirits of the strength of 43 degrees above proof or over. This corresponds to the definition of "spirits of wine" as produced at patent still distilleries (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1912, p. 451). Another point to be noticed in contrasting this new licence and the old spirit retailers' off-licence is that no statutory restriction is placed on how the spirits may be delivered under the new licence, nor is any limit fixed for the least quantity that may be sold. The position of a chemist and druggist who is not qualified as a wholesaler to obtain a licence under the new law is very different from this if he desire to sell rectified spirits both by wholesale and by retail. He must take out both the wholesale spirit dealer's licence, which enables him to sell the spirits in quantities not less than two gallons or one dozen reputed quart bottles, and the spirit retailer's off-licence, which authorises the sale by him of spirits in less quantities, and for both these licences he must pay a duty yearly which is not less than fifteen guineas, but which may be as much as 57l. 15s., according to the value of his premises. Moreover, the spirit retailer's off-licence does not allow spirits to be sold in open vessels or in England in any quantity less than one reputed quart bottle.

Spirit and Wine Licences.

At this season we receive many inquiries in regard to what should be done in order to get a licence to sell medicated wines, and it may be useful to restate the procedure in cases of renewals or applications for new licences. Where a licence to sell spirits or wine by retail is held, an application for a renewal of the justices' licence must be made at the forthcoming general annual licensing meeting of the Justices of the licensing district within which the licensed premises are situate. This meeting will be held in England within the first fortnight of next month (February), and notice of its date will be received in due course by every licence-holder from the Clerk to the Licensing Justices. The applicant for renewal need not attend personally at the meeting, but the Justices have power, where there is some special cause personal to the licence-holder to justify it, to require the personal attendance of an applicant. No objection to the renewal of a

licence is allowed unless seven days' previous notice has been given to the applicant, stating the general grounds upon which the renewal is opposed. The Justices may not hear any evidence in support of an objection unless such evidence is given upon oath. The Justices have power to refuse to renew an off-licence, except where such licence was in force and held by the applicant on June 25, 1902. The renewal of such a privileged licence can only be refused on one or more of the following grounds:

1. That the applicant has not produced satisfactory evidence of his good character.
2. That the house or shop or some adjacent house or shop owned or occupied by the applicant is of a disorderly character.
3. That the applicant having previously held a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor had the licence declared forfeited for misconduct or was at any time previously adjudged disqualified from receiving a licence.
4. That the applicant or the house in respect of which he applies is not duly qualified as required by law.
5. That the applicant had sold surreptitiously under his licence or fraudulently concealed or misrepresented the nature of the goods sold under it.
6. That he has in any other way been guilty of misconduct in the management of the licensed business.

A justices' licence expires on April 5 of the licensing year for which it is granted, unless it is previously forfeited or becomes void. In Scotland two half-yearly meetings are held for the granting and renewal of justices' licences. The meetings for burghs are held on the second Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, and those for counties or districts on the third Tuesday in April and the last Tuesday in October of each year. Any person desiring to apply for the renewal of a certificate must fill up an application in the form provided by statute and lodge it with the Clerk of the Court fourteen days at least before the day of the meeting. The applicant need not attend personally unless required by the Court to do so. Objection to the renewal may, as a rule, only be made by a person or the agent of a person owning or occupying property in the neighbourhood of the licensed premises. Such notice must be lodged with the Clerk at least five days before the meeting of the Court, and is required to specify the grounds of objection. But the Court may hear without previous notice objections made verbally or in writing by any member of the Court or by the procurator fiscal, chief constable, or superintendent of police. The Court has power to refuse to renew any licence subject to the right of the licensee to appeal within ten days thereafter to the Licensing Court of Appeal. A person who has lodged in the Licensing Court an objection to a renewal may also appeal in this way from the refusal of the Court to sustain his objection. In Scotland justices' licences continue in force until May 28 of the licensing year for which they were granted. In Ireland, as in England, a justices' licence must be held by anyone who wishes to take out an Excise spirit retailers' off-licence, unless he is also the holder of a wholesale dealer's spirit-licence; and, in the case of a wholesale dealer in Ireland, a justices' licence for the permission to sell by retail must be held unless the dealer's premises are used exclusively for the sale of intoxicating liquors. No justices' licence is, however, required for the grant of an Excise licence to sell wine by retail off the premises in Ireland. The annual licensing sessions for the grant or renewal of licences in Ireland (outside Dublin) is the Michaelmas general sessions of the peace, and the licensing business is done on the day of the last petty sessions in the month of September in each year. In the Dublin police district the annual licensing sessions are held on the first Wednesday in the month of October in each year. The provisions as to application to the Court and the objections that may be made to the renewal of a

licence as a spirit retailer off are the same for Ireland as for England, but certain objections, such as objections to the suitability of the premises or the personal qualification of the applicant, can only be raised by the police or by the Court itself. As the new rectified-spirit licence applies throughout the United Kingdom, wholesale chemists and druggists in Ireland who at present hold the spirit retailer's off-licence and whose spirit sales are confined to rectified spirits would do well to consider the saving of duty which the substitution of the new licence for the old may mean to them. In view of the time to elapse between now and the next annual licensing meetings in Ireland, it is especially important that licensees in Ireland should take steps, as we pointed out last week, to regularise their position by notifying the Excise officials of the kind of licence appropriate to the trade done by them. This will enable a claim to be made for re-adjustment and repayment of licence-duty later on.

Bark and Quinine.

WITH the turn of the year the usual crop of cinchona and quinine circulars issued by the Amsterdam and London brokers, dealing with the statistical position of these products during 1911, has made its appearance. These enable us to note briefly the chief market points of another uneventful year in the alkaloid, the German makers' price of which has now remained unchanged for exactly two years, the last alteration being a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per oz. in sulphate to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ in January 1909. On the other hand, the price from dealers did not fluctuate more than $1d.$ per oz. last year, the lowest price being $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ in March and the highest $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ in December. The fluctuations in second-hand German quinine during the year, also in the bark unit at Amsterdam, are shown in the following table:

	Amsterdam unit (cents.)	German second-hand
January	3.06	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
February	3.03	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
March... ..	3.08	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
April	—	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
May	3.13	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
June	3.16	$6\frac{1}{4}d.$
July	3.22	$7d.$
August	3.14	$7d.$
September	3.12	$7d.$
October	—	$7d.$
November	3.07	$7\frac{1}{4}d.$
December	3.10	$7\frac{1}{4}d.$

The average unit in the above table works out at 3.11 cents. per half kilo., as compared with 3.15c. in 1910 and 3.06c. in 1909. We may add that the London unit remained unchanged throughout at $\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb., and that at one period sales of German were made as low as $6d.$ and Java sulphate down to $5\frac{3}{8}d.$ per oz. The only period of excitement during the year was in November, when a large speculative business drove the market for German brands up to $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ on the spot and $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ for forward delivery. At that time the factories sold at their official figure of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, Amsterdam sold up to $7\frac{1}{8}d.$, and Java at $7d.$ Speculators' interest in the market was, however, very short-lived, and the market, after a week or ten days' excitement, quickly relapsed to its previous lethargic condition, the year closing at $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ for German, $7d.$ for Amsterdam, and $6\frac{3}{8}d.$ for Java. Apart from this, statistics which have been issued by Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher

& Co. and C. F. Boehringer & Soehne show that the consumption of quinine continues to increase. This is, of course, largely due to the official efforts made by various Governments in malarial countries to extend its use, aided by the low cost. Thus the exports from Germany and Britain (the figures regarding which we gave last week) show a considerable excess of previous years. The imports into the United States are also larger. India is now a big consumer (chiefly Java quinine), her imports for the year ending March 31, 1911, being 2,050,384 oz., or 128,592 oz. more than in 1910, these figures not including pills and preparations. The Indian Government purchases of bark at Amsterdam last year fell from the equivalent of 28,000 kilos. quinine sulphate to 9,950 kilos., the Government no doubt finding it cheaper to buy quinine from the Java factory. The amount of quinine sulphate in the bark sold in Amsterdam last year was 472,037 kilos., or 16,695,950 oz., and at the London auctions the equivalent of 19,419 kilos., or 686,850 oz., was sold, making a total of 17,382,800 oz., these figures exceeding the previous year by 339,000 oz.; in addition 46,600 kilos. (1,648,942 oz.) of quinine sulphate were sold privately in Holland. The shipments of bark from Java were about 8 per cent. less than in 1910, but still greater than in any other year with the exception of 1907. Moreover, the quinine content of the bark continues to increase, last year the average being 6.59 per cent., which is the highest so far recorded. These are factors which help to keep the price of quinine low, and until some arrangement is made to limit the production of bark by the planters themselves and eliminate the keen competition of the Java factory, the situation is not likely to undergo any material change.

Local Government Board Report.

The second part of the report of the Local Government Board for 1910-11 has been issued. It deals among other things with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by local authorities. During the period under review there were analysed by public analysts 100,749 samples, and of these 8.2 per cent. were reported against, compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1909. Reference is made to the practice of informal sampling, which is stated to be useful as a guide to taking subsequently samples in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Acts. By far the greatest number of samples taken were foods as distinguished from drugs. There were 3,084 samples of drugs analysed, and of these 209 were certified as adulterated. The drugs were: Citric acid, 40 samples; tartaric acid, 153; beeswax, 16; borax, 32; camphorated oil, 472; cream of tartar, 259; Epsom salts, 52; Friar's balsam, 15; glycerin, 171; lime water, 20; liniment of ammonia, 17; linseed, 55; magnesia and preparations, 58; mercury preparations, 79; almond oil, 12; castor oil, 131; cod-liver oil, 88; eucalyptus oil, 50; linseed, 16; boric acid ointment, 34; paregoric, 37; iron pills, 18; Gregory's powder, 56; compound liquorice powder, 158; seidlitz powders, 74; prescriptions, 64; preservatives, 18; saffron, 33; saltpetre, 12; carbonate of bicarbonate of soda, 42; spirit of ammonia, 18; spirit of nitrous ether, 217; sulphur, 152; tincture of iodine, 20; tincture of quinine, 52; ammoniated tincture of quinine, 52; tincture of rhubarb, 40; turpentine, 27; ipecacuanha wine, 12; quinine wine, 45; other drugs, 219. Ten of the prescriptions were reported against, and mention is made of fifteen samples of infants' food, regarding eight of which the Birmingham analyst states that the claims on the labels were in striking contrast to the composition of the articles.

The Parliamentary Standards.

We are informed that even if the Speaker of the House of Commons, in consultation with other officials, should decide that there is no necessity under the Weights and Measures Act of 1878 to verify the Parliamentary Standards which are immured in the wall of the staircase leading up to the upper waiting-room at the House of Commons, it is quite possible that the cavity may be opened and an official inspection take place in order to see that everything is in order. On the last occasion that the standards were tested—in 1892—the proceedings were carried out with no little ceremony, and quite a large number of people outside the strictly official element assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Act of 1872 relieves the authorities from the necessity of verifying the Parliamentary copies; but in the event of this not being done in the course of the summer this year, the standards which are preserved at the Royal Observatory, the Royal Society, and the Standards Department of the Board of Trade will be verified in the usual manner.

Hospital Dispensing.

A rule to the effect that full, as distinct from assistant, physicians and surgeons on the staff of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital must not dispense, or contract for the supply of, medicines has been rescinded by the governors (see *C. & D.*, January 13). The rule appears, states the "British Medical Journal," to be one of very long standing at the institution, and the ground put forward for its abolition at this particular date is that its existence unduly limits the choice of governors in their selection of candidates for the staff, since in one important section of the locality served by the hospital all medical men dispense their own medicines. It seems, adds the report, to have been admitted that the proposal to rescind the regulation was really brought forward in the interests of one particular member of the assistant staff, whose promotion was deemed desirable, but in existing circumstances would be difficult. The "British Medical Journal" holds that it would be a sound rule to restrict hospital appointments to those who limit unnecessary calls on their time by declining to do dispensing or to take any responsibility in connection with it; but "by no means everywhere at present could this rule be put into practice with advantage to the community." It seems to us to be a retrograde step on the part of the hospital authorities.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

A list of holders of the optical and sight-testing diplomas of the Spectacle-makers' Company was published in the "Daily Telegraph" of January 18, occupying a whole page of that newspaper. The introductory paragraphs referred to the origin and objects of the scheme, the object of the advertisement being to educate the public. It is a capital example of collective advertising. Col. T. Davies Sewell, the Clerk of the Company, has made an interesting communication to the Press regarding suggestions that steps should be taken to promote a Bill in Parliament conferring a legal status on opticians. It appears that in 1703 this question came before the Court, but the conclusion seems to have been that it would not have been feasible to raise the large sum of money required for the purpose of promoting the Bill. The experience of City Companies in obtaining Parliamentary sanction for their educational schemes has not been encouraging. For ten years the Plumbers' Company have been spending money freely in promoting a Bill for placing the business of a plumber on a basis so that the public can discriminate between a qualified and unquali-

fied man, so far without effect. With this example before them the Spectacle-makers' Company will probably not be enthusiastic to spend money which could be employed more usefully in educational work.

Cocaine Manufacture in Peru.

IN "Der Tropenpflanzer," 1911, 15,684-687, Herr Sperber gives a description of the method used in Peru for the manufacture of crude cocaine; his account is illustrated by a plan of the apparatus in general use, but dimensions of the vats, etc., employed are not given. Cocaine is manufactured in small quantities, usually near the coca plantations, where about 200 kilos. of leaves are required to produce one kilo. of cocaine, and the only means of transport is by pack-animals. The method used is necessarily of a simple character, and consists of three stages: (1) Maceration of the leaves in dilute sulphuric acid, (2) extraction of the alkaloids from the acid solution, and (3) partial purification. The acid solution (5 grams sulphuric to 1,000 grams water) is prepared in a central tank connected by pipes with four maceration vats, of which three at a time are filled with coca-leaves. The dilute acid is passed into one of these until the leaves are completely covered. After twenty-four hours this liquid is led into a second vat and replaced in the first by a fresh supply of acid; after another twenty-four hours the replacement of acid is repeated. The whole of the acid solution is eventually collected in the fourth vat. In this way the leaves in each vat are exhausted by three successive macerations with dilute sulphuric acid, and a new batch of leaves is put in every fourth day. The acid solution of alkaloids is filtered and run into a cylinder connected with two vessels containing sodium carbonate solution of 60° strength, as measured by the salinometer. The sodium carbonate solution is gradually introduced into the cylinder, small samples of the liquid being taken from time to time, filtered, and tested with ammonia to determine whether the alkaloid has been completely precipitated. At the end of the reaction a definite quantity of petroleum, calculated from the amount of sodium carbonate admitted, is added, the sediment is thoroughly broken up by means of a sharp funnel-shaped cutter, and the mixture slowly stirred during three or four hours. The petroleum, now saturated with alkaloid, is run into a washing apparatus and washed first with water and then with dilute sulphuric acid (3 grams sulphuric acid to 1,000 grams water). After stirring carefully for thirty to forty minutes, the mixture is left standing for fifteen minutes, and the solution of alkaloidal sulphates led into another vessel, mixed with the requisite amount of sodium carbonate solution and left for twelve hours. The crude cocaine is collected in a filter, washed with water, and pressed. It is then a pulpy white mass containing 87 to 93 per cent. of cocaine. This is dried by exposure to air, and forms a firm hard product ready for export. Unless each operation is carefully carried out the product is of a brownish colour, in which case a second purification is necessary. When working at full capacity the machinery employs from three to five men, who can produce a kilo. of cocaine per day at a cost of from 10*l.* to 11*l.*, depending on the price of the coca-leaves.

HAVE YOU filled in your *C. & D. Diary* postcards? Do it now and post to us, so that you may not lose the opportunity of a share in the ten guineas we are giving.

THE SEASON'S COMPLIMENTS which we have received from the Pharmacy Board of Queensland takes the form of a card bearing a typical scene on the north coast-line, Queensland. The border consists of a coloured reproduction of the shoots, flowers, and fruits of the "Emu Berry" (*Pittosporum phyllioides*).

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES, M.P. for Stepney, has arranged to explain the Insurance Act at four meetings which are to be held in different parts of his constituency, the first of which took place on Tuesday evening, January 16, at Rutland Street School. He addressed his constituents on Thursday evening, January 11, and made the "speech of his life."

TRADE NOTES.

KHOMA LAMPS especially adapted for outside lighting of shops are illustrated in the advertisement, in this issue, of Pifco, Ltd., 43 Thomas Street, Manchester. The prices appear to us to be very reasonable.

An opportunity to chemists to have their names and addresses inserted in a "Daily Mail" advertisement of the "H-ring Hæmatogen" is offered by the manufacturers of that preparation in an advertisement in this issue.

GELATIN CAPSULES.—Messrs. Mawson & Co., Canterbury Grove, West Norwood, London, S.E., are advertising in this issue special lines of capsules at competitive prices. It will be noticed that a discount of 20 per cent. is given off the listed prices. A detailed list of capsules and perles is also offered.

ROYAL VINOLIA'S OFFER.—The Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebington, near Birkenhead, give in their advertisement in this issue a sample of the appreciative letters they are receiving from chemists. This is in regard to the Vinolia show stand, and of which particulars will be sent to any chemist who has not already obtained *depôt* terms.

FLOWERS OF OXZOIN.—The To-Kalon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 212-214 Great Portland Street, London, W., in their advertisement in this issue, request chemists to return, at the expense of the company, any stock of Flowers of Oxzoïn which they may have, so that it can be relabelled, etc., in accordance with the revised price. Returns will be exchanged to equal value.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND LINES.—Some idea of the variety of goods stocked by Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., is gathered from the company's announcement in this issue that their recent stocktaking revealed the fact that they have, ready for delivery, 22,000 lines of druggists' sundries, patent medicines, proprietaries, packed drugs, and photographic goods.

"NATIONAL FORMULARY."—A further selection of provisional formulæ for inclusion in the forthcoming edition of the "National Formulary" has been sent us by the Chairman of the Committee, Professor C. Lewis Diehl, 932 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky. The formulæ consist of various kinds of petrox preparations devised by Mr. Berenger, a number of which were printed in the *C. & D.*, September 2, 1911, index folio 338.

ALLANTOIN.—With characteristic activity, W. Martindale, manufacturing chemist, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., sends us a sample of the new proliferant, allantoin, to which reference was made in the "British Medical Journal" last week. The substance in question is the active principle of comfrey, as was explained in the *C. & D.*, January 13 (index folio 53), and is in the form of a white, silky powder free from taste. Chemists are likely to receive inquiries for allantoin, as its re-discovered properties make it of great use in treating cases which have up to now been regarded as almost hopeless.

ANÆMIA TABLETS.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., The Laboratory, Brighton, are producing anæmia tablets as a "known, admitted, and improved" remedy, and putting them up in an attractive but inexpensive manner for retail trade. The formula employed is the following:

Ferr. redact.	...	...	...	gr. i.
Quin. phosph.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Zinc. phosphidi	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ext. cascarae sagradae	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

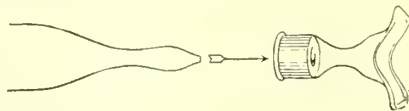
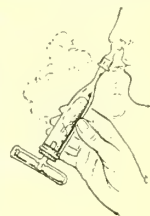
Fiat tabella.

These are well-finished, chocolate-coated tablets, and are put up in cardboard slide boxes at 3s. a dozen, labelled in red and black. The outer cases of each dozen boxes are suitable for use as showcards, and there are the usual arrangements for printing on the label the name and address of the chemist. The retail price is 7½d. per box.

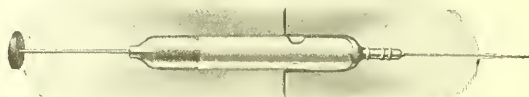
"LAIBOSE" is the name of a new food manufactured in the laboratories of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, which combines the solids of fresh milk with the digestible substance of wheat in the form of a cream-coloured

granular powder. It contains approximately 55 per cent. of carbohydrates, 18 per cent. of proteins, 17 per cent. of fat, and 4 per cent. of inorganic salts, chief phosphates of lime, and potash. It is a noteworthy addition to the dietary of infants and children, as it provides a nutrient of real value, to which the system quickly responds, and in these cold days this is a point of value for physicians and nurses. "Laibose" may be taken dry, but preferably is mixed with water; it is tasty either way. It is put up in half-pound tins enclosed in carton, the wholesale price being 24s. per doz., Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s terms.

NASAL INHALER.—A simple but perfectly effectual method of converting the Vaporole ammonium chloride inhaler into a nasal inhaler has been devised by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. The illustration shows the nasal-piece with its ingeniously devised forked end, and fitted with an internal rubber cork for attaching to the inhaler. The inhaler referred to is one in which vaporoles of acid and ammonia are employed, this ensuring the production of neutral vapour. The method is one of the best that have been devised for the purpose, and the simple nasal attachment increases materially the usefulness of the inhaler.



"HYPOSOL" SYRINGE.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 7 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., draw our attention to their new "Hypsol" ampoule syringe, an extremely interesting method of using hypodermically the solutions contained in ampoules without the necessity of transferring the liquid to a syringe. The ampoule containing a sterile fluid is of a tubular shape and contains in one end the piston packing. Sterilised needles



are supplied, each in a sealed glass tubes, and there is also contained in the package simple forms of finger-grip and piston-rod, together with a suitable file for removing the ends of the ampoule. The illustration will make apparent the method of fitting up the component parts. The advantage of this method of using a hypodermic solution is that perfect sterility is ensured, and as a new syringe is employed each time there is not required any tedious process of sterilisation of the instrument. The method adds to the cost of the ampoule, but at the price of 8s. per dozen this, it will be seen, has been kept at a reasonable figure. The method has been devised on such simple lines that its success is ensured when explained to medical customers.

LABORATORY REPORT.—Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham, have just issued their twentieth annual report from their analytical laboratories. The report, which is edited by Mr. E. W. Mann, B.Sc., Ph.C., is rather longer than usual, caused by an expansion in the work of the department. The sections of the report deal with crude drugs, essential oils, chemical preparations, and galenical preparations, and embody much useful data, the accumulation of which should be of great service to the compilers of the Pharmacopœia. The subject of ash-yield of powdered drugs is again brought forward, and the figures representing the latest that have been published are distinctly useful for comparison. Some thirty-nine essential oils are dealt with, the sp. gr., rotation, and refractive index and similar characteristics

of the samples being given. The presence of arsenic in chemicals has claimed a large share of attention, and we note under borax a complaint is made of the difficulty of procuring borax sufficiently free from arsenic to satisfy the requirements of the house. The difficulty is, it is stated, largely due to a change in the source of much of the native boron compound imported. The report suggests a maximum limit of four parts per million of arsenic. A sample of Armenian bole was found to contain an excessive amount of arsenic, but in five other samples the amount present was only from 0 to 5 parts per million. The constant watchfulness needed for detecting metallic contamination is evidenced by the fact that one sample only of citric acid contained no less than 80 parts per million of lead, due, according to the makers, to an accident. The official menstruum for asafetida tincture is not altogether satisfactory, as there is a tendency for tincture from the better class gum resin to separate into two layers. A menstruum containing a higher proportion of alcohol is suggested for inclusion in the next Pharmacopœia. Sweet spirit of nitre has been the subject of a special investigation as to storage in amber or green bottles, in the light or dark, and with various small percentages of water, and in one case 5 per cent. of glycerin. The chief fact that has been established is that the loss by hydrolysis in a spirit of the official alcoholic strength is practically speaking *nil* during a period of ten months, and that while small quantities of water do produce an appreciable effect, it is very small, and is inconsiderable in comparison with the loss which may be sustained by volatilisation if the spirit is exposed to air. Minor points arising are that 5 per cent. of glycerin exercises some preservative effect, and that a loss of approximately 3 per cent. may occur in the mere act of transferring from one bottle to another. A useful table is given at the end showing suggested standards, ranges of sp. gr., etc., for galenical preparations. Any chemist who would like to have a copy of the report should apply for one to Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Almanacks, Diaries, etc.

MR. F. B. BENNETT, chemist and optician, Whitehaven, publishes an almanack and tide-table for 1912. A photograph of the shop is given on the front page, and Mr. Bennett's special preparations are brought well to the fore in the advertisements.

FROM Ludford & Co., glass-bottle manufacturers, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, London, N.E., we have received a wall-calendar with monthly tear-off. The calendar measures 14½ in. by 12½ in., and the greater part is occupied by a faithful reproduction in colours of a beautiful painting of Venice by Sir Hubert Medlicott.

KNOLL & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., send out an album of twelve blotters, on each sheet of which is printed a monthly calendar. The series is utilised to present coloured pictures of the principal German health-resorts, underneath each illustration being a few notes as to the climate and medicinal properties of the waters.

THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., LTD., Edinburgh, send out a wall-calendar with daily tear-offs, each sheet being 5½ in. by 4½ in., with the dates of the month in bold red figures. These are also useful for making a note of future engagements, there being plenty of space for this purpose. The card to which the calendar leaves are fixed is dark red, with white and pale blue lettering.

BRIGHT colouring is the characteristic of the wall-calendar sent out by Messrs. Harrison & Waide, chemists' printers, Leeds, but although the colour scheme is daring the effect is good. The monthly tear-offs are red, the background is dark blue, and thereon are green panels and a lady in yellow. Underneath the detachable portions is a calendar for the year, the convenience of which some almanack-makers overlook.

MR. J. SPENCER PALMER, dispensing chemist, High Street, Thornbury, Glos, has issued the 1912 edition of "Palmer's Household Almanack." From the editor's notes—always an interesting feature of this almanack—we

learn that Mr. Palmer is "a firm believer in the value of standard bread as an article of regular diet," and he gives his opinion as a dental surgeon that its use will establish quite a new era in dental preservation. Mr. Palmer believes in impressing his personality on his business.

MESSRS. PARNALL & SONS, LTD., shop-front fitters, Narrow Wine Street, Bristol, send out two wall-calendars with large tear-off leaves for each month. The larger one has leaves measuring 12½ in. by 10 in., half of which space is taken up by black-and-white reproductions of rural scenes. The "tear-offs" of the smaller calendar are 10½ in. by 8½ in., and show the kind of shop-fitting done by Messrs. Parnall & Sons, as well as pictures of other articles (scales, signs, etc.) which they supply.

MR. THOMAS RIDLEY, chemist and optician, Carlisle, publishes a substantial almanack of 168 pages. The front cover has upon it a good portrait of Mr. Ridley, who has brought out the almanack for nineteen years. He is assisted in his business by two qualified sons, who, besides possessing pharmaceutical diplomas, have specialised in auxiliary businesses—viz., the optical and surgical instrument departments. There are several distinctive features about the almanack, these including a picture in colour of "The Lady with the Lamp" and an original note upon the stall-paintings in Carlisle Cathedral.

W. MARTINDALE, manufacturing chemist, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., has issued some special calendars for the New Year. We have had sent to us one of the medical calendars, which consists of daily tear-offs, affixed to a card neatly printed in gold and brown. The point about the calendar which struck us was the way the advertisement portion has been kept subordinate to the purpose of the calendar. On the back of each of the tear-offs there is given a memorandum of some new drug or treatment in a sufficiently interesting manner to arouse the doctor's curiosity. These are so printed that they can be turned up without pulling off the leaves.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD., 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., send us a copy of their wall-calendar, which is in twelve sheets, each being illustrated by reproductions in colours of pictures of animals or birds. Three of these are by Miss Maud Earl and are entitled "Pointers—A High Scent," "Wild Duck—Back to the Family," and "Pheasants Raiding the Undergrowth." On the back of the monthly tear-offs are given descriptions of the various subjects dealt with and also timely reminders of seasonable foods and condiments for animals and birds. The company offer a copy of this calendar to any of our subscribers who send a postcard request.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. A. H. JONES, of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., has been appointed to represent the Leeds branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society at their annual Conference, to be held this year at Cardiff.

PROFESSOR W. A. BONE, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., of Leeds University, has been appointed Professor of Fuel and Refractory Materials in the new department of Applied Chemistry and Chemical Technology now being established in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W.

MR. R. LORD GIFFORD, Ph.C., J.P., has been elected a Vice-President of the Blackburn Tradesmen's Association. On pressure from the President, Mr. Gifford agreed to represent the Association on the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. C. A. Critchley, Ph.C., was also appointed a member of the Tradesmen's General Committee.

MR. HESEKIEL, of the London Essence Co., George Street, Camberwell, London, S.E., is sailing by R.M.S. *Asturias* this week for the West Indies and South America, where he is undertaking a six-months' journey on behalf of the above firm and the Lescot Perfumery Co. The companies' lists have been printed in Spanish for distribution in connection with the visit.

POISONING FATALITIES.

EIGHT deaths due to poisoning have been reported since our last issue. Of these three were due to misadventure

Belladonna Liniment.—Charles James Denning, nurseryman, Eltham, was found dead in Borstall Wood with a bottle containing liniment of belladonna by his side.

Carbolic Acid.—Eva Phillips (18), domestic servant, in the employ of Dr. Stirling, Pin Mill Brow, died from misadventure through taking carbolic acid in the doctor's dispensary.—This lethal agent was used for suicidal purposes by John Hodgson, cowkeeper, Brixton.

Cocaine.—John Downey, dentist, Shrewsbury, died from the effects of an overdose of cocaine. Deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had been in the habit of taking drugs "to pull himself round."

Morphine.—The death at Kensington of Dr. Herbert Henry Brown, a South African medical practitioner, was due to pneumonia, accelerated by a dose of morphine.

Oralic Acid caused the self-inflicted death of Emma Burdett (38), the wife of a Leioester shoe-riveter.

Potassium Cyanide and Veronal.—At Westminster, during the inquiry into the death of Sidney Jeffery Rosenberg (28), agent for motor-car accessories, Dr. Freyberger deposed that the organs of deceased had a strong odour of hydrogen cyanide, and that deceased might have taken 3 or 4 grains of solid cyanide. The Coroner pointed out that there appeared to be no doubt that deceased had taken an overdose of veronal, but witness stated that cyanide-poisoning was the immediate cause of death. The jury found that deceased committed suicide during temporary insanity. The Coroner added that recent experience showed that there should be some regulation in the sale of these dangerous and harmful drugs. In that court there had been many cases of death connected with the use of veronal of late, and it was increasing. It had been shown conclusively that it was not a drug which people ought to be able to get so easily. A great responsibility rested upon those chemists who did a roaring trade in it.

Spirit of Salt was taken to ensure self-destruction by Gertrude Lomax (25), a patient at the Essex County Asylum.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ANNING, G. P., and ATKINSON, H. L., Church Street, Kirkstall, and West Park, Headingley, Leeds, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Anning & Atkinson.

HAVARD, D., and REES, J. C., Newport and Crummych, medical practitioners, under the style of Drs. Havard & Rees.

LANE, J. R., "The Nidus," Brownhills, near Walsall, and WILLIAMS, M. M., "Highclere," Princes Gardens, Ealing, under the style of the Brownhills Wood Distilleries, and as the Maesycwmmwr Chemical Works Co., near Cardiff.

LAST, W. H., and WHITE, E. R. B., Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, London, W., dental mechanics, under the style of Last & White.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

TRUDGE, H. L., Darnley Road, Hackney, N., surgical-instrument manufacturer.

The following notice appeared in the "London Gazette," January 9:

In the High Court of Justice.—In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition, filed the 18th day of December, 1911.

To JOHN MORRISON, who resided and carried on business at 10 Golders Green Road, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, and who also carried on business at Woburn, in the county of Bedford, Chemist, but whose present residence and place of business is unknown to the Petitioners.

TAKE notice, that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you to this Court by Sangers (a firm), of 258 Euston Road, in the county of Middlesex, Chemists' and Druggists' Sundriesmen, and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the London Gazette and in the Daily Telegraph newspaper shall be deemed to be service of the petition upon you; and further take notice, that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 24th day of January, 1912, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make a receiving order against you in your absence. The petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court.—Dated fourth day of January, 1912. HERBERT J. HOPE, Registrar.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 10, 1912.)

"AZODERMIN"; for all goods (1, 3, and 48). By Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Treptower Brücke, Berlin. 338,250/1, 338,253.

"PLANTOIDS"; for chemicals (2). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 337,882.

"CERVINE"; for medicinal preparations (3). By P. Hoering, 2 Ahornstrasse, Berlin. 336,150.

"OLEOPEA"; for medicinal oils (3). By Medical Enterprise Society, Ltd., 25 Palace Chambers, Westminster. 336,655.

Label design, including the word "CUREEN"; for an ointment (5). By McKenzie & Morton, 25 Manor Court Road, Hanwell, London, W. 337,145.

Label device with words "ROVA COCOA"; for cocoa, etc. (42). By C. J. Van Houten & Zoon, Weesp, Holland. 337,703.

Facsimile signature, "L. K. LIGGETT"; for food-substances (42). By L. K. Liggett, Greenleaf and Leon Streets, Boston, U.S.A. 338,424.

"LEPALMA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By May Lever Grossmith, 1 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 337,897.

Picture of perfume-spray in form of classical pillar; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. B. Breidenbach, 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W. 337,577.

"VASE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Morny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W. 338,169.

"PUG"; for all goods (48). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap Works, Bristol. 338,378.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 17, 1912.)

"BOOK BRAND" and picture of book; for chemicals (1). By Ammonia Soda Co., Ltd., Lostock Gralam, Cheshire. 336,965.

"PERMAZIN"; for paints, etc. (1). By J. Line & Sons, Ltd., 214 Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 337,165.

"DEYDOL" and "DEYDOX"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1). By Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., 26 Bevis Marks, London, E.C. 338,630/1.

"SANAGON" and "SANATON"; for all goods (3 and 42). By A. Wulff & Co., 12 Chenies Street, London. 336,501, 334,878.

"VERITINE"; for a medicated inhalant (3). By C. H. Verity, 15 Holbeck Road, Scarborough. 337,430.

"TYLNATRIN"; for a medicine (3). By W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 337,716.

"GESTOZE"; for medicines (3). By S. T. Shaw, 73 James Street, Golcar. 338,311.

"SIGNATURE IN OPTICAL NOTATION SCALE"; for optical goods (8). By R. Bailey, 14 and 15 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. 337,184.

"DREADNOTIGHT"; for inhalers and nasal air-injectors (11). By Dreadnought Drug Co., Ltd., Rockingham Court, Newington Causeway, London, S.E. 336,586.

Picture of sun dial with words "SUN DIAL BRAND"; for non-medicated surgical or curative instruments, etc. (11). J. Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 338,510.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. EDWIN FISHER, Bell Street, Reigate, and formerly of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs, chemist and druggist, who died on October 1, left estate valued at 727l. 6s. 5d. gross.

MR. ARTHUR JOHN POWELL, Farnley, Leeds, and formerly of Fishergate, York, chemist, who died on November 30, left estate valued at 1,455l. 9s. 1d. gross, with net personality 519l. 7s. 1d.

MR. WILLIAM BECK, of Eyerton House, Crumlin Road, Belfast, manufacturing chemist, of Messrs. Jas. A. Beck & Son, Ltd., who died on July 15 last, left personal estate valued at 21,430l. 19s. 4d., of which 2,992l. 9s. is English estate.

London Chamber of Commerce.

Chemical Trade Section.

THE annual meeting of this Section was held in the offices, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, on Tuesday afternoon, January 16. Mr. JOHN C. UMNEY, F.C.S. (Chairman of the Section), presided, and supporting him at the right were Messrs. W. Pearce, M.P., T. Tyrer, E. J. Millard, Lewis R. S. Tomalin (Deputy Chairman of the Council), and E. A. Webb. There were also present Messrs. Kenneth C. Allen (Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.), George R. Barclay (Barclay & Sons, Ltd.), T. S. Boulton (Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd.), Fredk. Boehm, B. S. Carpenter (G. T. Congreve), E. F. Harrison, D. Lloyd Howard (Howards & Sons, Ltd.), Bulwer Howell, W. G. Lewis (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Hugo Lorenz, Peter MacEwan, C. L. Holderness (Parke, Davis & Co.), Thos. P. Morson, Charles Page, H. Pfeifer, Fred. Wm. Powell (Thos. Powell, Ltd.), W. E. Stevenson (Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.), Wm. T. Treadway (F. H. Faulding & Co.), W. A. Wayland (W. A. Wayland & Co., Ltd.), E. R. Webber, Stanley J. Wilton, Wm. E. Woods, and F. Shaw (Curling, Wyman & Co.).

The minutes having been confirmed,

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the correspondence included a letter from Mr. William Pearce, M.P., with reference to the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom Gas Bill, and the South Bromley and Erith Gas Bill, in which it was pointed out that the powers sought might be highly

DAUGHTERS TO THE POSITION OF THE CHEMICAL TRADE.

Mr. PEARCE, in response to the Chairman's request, said that lately there had been a disposition on the part of some gas companies to press their case against the private manufacturer in a way that was never experienced in old times. A lot of gas Bills coming before the next Session of Parliament dealt with amalgamations, but some of the clauses gave the companies absolutely unlimited powers to manufacture chemicals without any restraint. In many legal minds it was considered that these clauses were in advance of anything Parliament had, on any previous occasion, been asked to grant to any company. The clauses he referred to would not only allow the companies to work up their by-products, but to enlarge and widen the sphere of their operations by the purchase and manufacture of other materials without any restriction whatever, as well as to manufacture chemical products beyond those actually produced in the process of gas-making. He considered that, as a Section, they would be wise if they entered formal opposition to the Bills in question, and sought the amendment of the objectionable clauses.

Mr. BULWER HOWELL, discussing the question from a legal standpoint, said that clause 5 of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom Gas Bill distinctly went beyond anything within the present powers of any gas company, and considerably beyond those of the Gas Light and Coke Co. The powers now sought would authorise the companies concerned to carry on any business incidental to the manufacture of gas, enabling them to take other articles and manufacture these in competition with the chemical trade. The only effective way in which the Section could secure a definite position when the Bills came up for consideration was to lodge a petition against them. Protests were of little avail without this.

The SECRETARY having explained how the Chamber could act in the matter, some conversation as to procedure ensued, after which the CHAIRMAN moved:

"That this Section endorses the objections raised against the proposed clauses of the Bills before Parliament giving powers to certain gas companies to manufacture chemical products beyond those which they have hitherto possessed, and will be prepared to support such objections by petition to Parliament or otherwise. Further, that the Council of the Chamber be requested to lodge a petition accordingly for the purpose of securing a *locus standi* before the Parliamentary Committee to which the Bills are referred."

Mr. TYRER seconded this, and remarked that on looking at Clause 5 of the Bill he found these words "and may

produce" (that was right enough from their standpoint), "purchase, store, sell, dispose of, and deal in," etc. These words destroyed the elements of legitimate competition which had been so tersely and properly referred to by Mr. Pearce. The unlimited powers thus asked for should not be given.

Mr. PEARCE reminded the meeting that they were not talking of any particular company, but only dealing with a principle.

The resolution was then put and declared carried by the Chairman.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

This was the next item on the agenda, and Mr. TYRER, in moving the re-election of Mr. John C. Umney, made some interesting observations upon the time (1887) when he (Mr. Tyrer) was nominated to the position, quoting from the minute-book of the Section the records regarding the movement then inaugurated by him respecting drawback on exportation of spirituous medicinal preparations. Mr. Charles Umney, he added, was the first to formulate in a condensed, clear, and concrete form a scheme which had been of benefit to all concerned, and which had returned half a million to the drug-trade in repayment of duty. He referred to the numerous advances in spirit questions which have taken place during these past twenty-five years, and reminded the meeting that the drawback question really commenced in a proposal to manufacture spirituous medicinal preparations in bond. As time passed they began to see that perhaps co-operation was worth something, and Mr. John C. Umney, their present Chairman, had undoubtedly been a champion of that attitude. Co-operation was in the melting-pot, but the heart, at any rate the brain, the intellectual side of the Excise Authorities was in the melting-pot, too. They had just made a concession which was extremely important in view of the Finance Act, 1910. When he looked at what had still to be done, he could not help thinking that the fertile and constructive mind of the Chairman was one which they ought to retain. He had, therefore, to propose that Mr. Umney be re-elected Chairman.

Mr. MILLARD, in seconding, said that Mr. Umney held the same office in connection with the Drug Club, whose members always found his attitude to be that of a patient listener, willing to hear all sides. But for his success in keeping them to business, the Club might degenerate into a talking-shop.

Mr. TYRER put the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, said he had always done the best he could for the work of the Chemical Section, and he should continue to do so while they entrusted the position to him. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. WEBB seconded, the re-election of Mr. David Lloyd Howard as Vice-Chairman. This was unanimously agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Tyrer, Dr. R. Messel, and Mr. W. A. Wayland were nominated as delegates to this Congress. Others he be added later.

RECTIFIED SPIRITS LICENCE.

The CHAIRMAN said they had now to deal with should be spirit licence for wholesale druggists. Tim swiftly that the matter was now one of his 1910 they were happy to record that by the efforts of thidration as Section, coupled with the efforts of the whole would be gists, they had been able to get a special licence were pledged. sale druggists, by means of which, and quite at when he the rateable value of the premises, the whole manufacturers gists obtained a special licence for the sale of essence spirits. It had also a value in differentiating the medi spirit used for medicine and spirit used for palat themselves poses. That was a point for which they had been latter. ing, and they had gained it.

Mr. TYRER gathered that there is still hope for fu.com concessions. There is, of course, no finality anywhere that

Mr. WEBB acknowledged the concession to be of great advantage, and added that members were obliged to the

Chairman for the action he had taken in the matter. Now, however, they should like to know how they were to get the refund of what had already been paid in excess for the retail licence.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Commissioners were looking into that matter.

Mr. TYRER regarded it as a very happy coincidence that a Member of Parliament (Mr. Pearce), whose sympathy in all trade matters was so well known, should be present, as it was important that they should have his opinion. The arrangement was a Treasury one, he imagined.

Mr. PEARCE, M.P., remarked that it was very difficult to induce the Treasury to part with money once they got hold of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. MILLARD remarked that some had not paid their increased licences under the former arrangement. On several occasions he had seen the collector, who was very kind and nice. He had not pressed them again, and if he let them off the Treasury must in all fairness refund to those who had paid.

Mr. PEARCE said he should be happy to put down a question on the subject, but he did not think this would be necessary, as he was of opinion they were sure to get the refund. Mr. Pearce added that the matter was only one of office detail. If it was more than that he would act as he had promised.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the next item on the agenda was the most important part of the meeting. It was about the

MANUFACTURE AND STORAGE OF SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS IN BOND.

In regard to this, Mr. UMNEY said he had dictated the following statement, which he read :

Nearly sixteen months have elapsed since the meeting of this Section of the Chamber, when we dealt with the question of manufacture and storage in bond, for it was on September 23, 1910, that a very full meeting of this Section declared unreservedly in favour of the necessity of detailed consideration of the problem of manufacture and storage of spirituous preparations in bond.

At that meeting, you will remember, there were representatives of both the perfumery and essence trades, and they gave their consent to being added to the committee of this Section which with the Special Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry was requested to consider the subject.

Since that time the subject has been both formally and informally considered, and it is probably within the knowledge of most, if not all, of you that since that time, perfumery manufacturers have intimated that they are satisfied with the arrangements and concessions that they have at present for working in bond, while the makers of essences have stated frankly that, in their opinion, joint action with the makers of medicinal spirituous preparations somewhat weakens the cause, and further, that the multiplicity of the formulae that they manufacture and their necessary secrecy would be a matter of considerable difficulty in arranging for the manufacture of spirituous preparations in bond.

Our outward inactivity in this matter has been explained by me in a letter written to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in September 1911. In that letter I explained that although the details of a possible scheme of working and its advantages and disadvantages had been under the consideration of our Sectional Committee, yet we had thought it desirable

to take no further step on the subject until arrangements had been made in regard to the special wholesale druggists' licence.

In the meantime, which we were endeavouring to obtain, I have written a letter that it was hoped that such differentiation for medicinal purposes and for potable purposes, and that differentiation has clearly been made in the special wholesale druggists' licence already considered.

It is now, therefore, to begin first of all with a text which I have made use of in his excellent speech on the subject at our last meeting. He said, which he has just repeated, "The reputation of our trade was never so low as at present."

I believe that that statement is correct, and in the notice I have received from the Excise and Revenue Commissioners in connection with these licences I feel that it is as the nominal representative of the drug and chemical trade to which trade such courtesy and consideration has been shown.

I venture to remind you now that at the meeting in September 1910 there was practical unanimity that it was desirable to consider fully the question of the possibilities and practicability of manufacture and, if possible, storage in

bond. The reasons in favour of such steps are manifold, but among the most important are clearly the following :

- (1) Saving of interest on capital.
- (2) Absence of risk caused by change of duty.
- (3) Economy effected in waste of spirit in bond in manufacturing processes and not duty-paid.

Against those have naturally to be set any expenses which might be incurred in connection either with the rental and rating of premises, additional labour, additional plant, Excise supervision, etc., but, as you will see on further consideration, it would mean no very considerable amount, and might not by any means equal the gain.

Dealing first with the second point, it is obvious that the risk of change of duty is a considerable one. In its political aspect we do not discuss it, but it is perfectly certain that for any trade it is desirable to have a maintenance as far as possible of standard prices. But dealing with points 1 and 3, the monetary advantages are obvious :

(1) Let us take for the basis of our calculations medicinal spirituous preparations upon which spirit has been used of the dutiable value of 10,000*l*. Five per cent. annual interest upon such sum amounts to 500*l*. In this connection you will at once remember that the potable-spirits trade has the opportunity of storage in bond of all its spirituous preparations, and probably, taking the whole volume of the trade through a twelvemonth, at least 90 per cent. of their storage is in bond.

(3) Dealing with manufacture and the waste of spirit in bond, as compared with duty paid, means again upon that same bulk of spirituous preparations a manufacturing loss which is of considerable moment.

Although for the purposes of drawback, covering essences, tinctures, and the like, an all-round 3 per cent. waste allowance has been fixed, this would by no means cover the actual waste of the wholesale druggist in the preparation of his usual medicinal preparations, including tinctures, liquid extracts, etc., and the all-round waste certainly would amount to 5 per cent., and might be more, but taken at the lowest figure that again means a wastage of 500*l*. on this quantity of spirit. On this bulk, therefore—viz., spirituous preparations on which alcohol to the extent of 10,000*l*. has entered—there is, at any rate, on the credit side 1,000*l*. at least on the 10,000*l*. duty value of spirituous preparations.

I would also venture to remind you that there are trades handling dutiable goods where manufacture is conducted in bond, and I believe I am right in saying, allowance made for waste, such as in the processes of coffee-roasting.

This means that we have on the credit side of the account, therefore, at least 1,000*l*. per 10,000*l*. duty worth of spirituous preparations, and against that would have to be set the additional expenses which might be entailed by manufacture, and I think it is desirable to consider, in the first instance, manufacture in private rather than in public or in any sense co-operative warehouses. It is true that it would mean probably considerable expenditure in rent and rates, &c., together with additional expenses in duplication of staff, cartage, etc., together with also probably the expenses of a bond or surety; but I cannot conceive that under any circumstances, if the scheme be possible, such expenses could outweigh those which I have assumed would stand to our credit.

The wholesale drug-trade is a limited one, and also the chemical one in so far as it is concerned with medicinal spirituous preparations, and the medicinal products handled by all of them are in by far the largest proportion necessities which it is desirable from every standpoint should be produced economically. I am fully aware that it might be difficult to differentiate between imposable and under certain conditions potable medicinal preparations and medicinal spirits, but that it can be done I have no doubt whatever, and it would form the duty of this joint committee to go fully into that subject and see how far a scheme could be formulated which would be acceptable to the authorities.

The methods of working under drawback under suitable bond have met with general approval, and I think I am right in saying that for practically twenty years they have been worked with only the very slightest modification, and those only in detail, not in principle. Those who assisted the Revenue in formulating those arrangements are fortunately still with us and still in active work, and I firmly believe that we should again have their earnest co-operation in this matter if it be held to be a desirable movement.

You will remember that at the last meeting to which I have referred, a representative from the Orange Free State was good enough to explain to us the system under which medicinal spirituous preparations were manufactured in that Colony, and although I do not say that such scheme would be applicable to the United Kingdom, yet that and other similar schemes now at work might be carefully considered and their advantages and disadvantages carefully weighed. I would remind you that the successful working

of this scheme in the Orange Free State more especially has been due to the very close touch between the Revenue authorities and the Medical and Pharmacy Councils—that is to say, the scheme has only been applied to those preparations which can be described as truly medicinal.

I do not wish to go further into the matter now, but to hear the opinions of others, and I can only reiterate that I have every belief that the authorities would, with that business acumen that now characterises them, see in such a movement as this one, which, although slightly affecting the revenue, would probably not finally affect it, in that it would give very considerable opportunity not only for economies in home trade, but possibly even in aiding in competition with those countries which work under more favoured conditions than we do.

There is one further suggestion that I would make, and that is that the committee that has been entrusted with the consideration of this question of manufacture and storage in bond should also take into consideration the desirability of pressing upon the Revenue the necessity of considering the re-enactment and enforcement of the old Customs Consolidated Act clause, under which on preparations entering this country duty could not only be demanded on the spirit remaining in such, but on the spirit used and wasted in manufacture, and not eventually remaining either as such or even as a definite compound in same.

The CHAIRMAN having invited discussion,

Mr. MILLARD said that the matter started twenty years ago. At that time the feeling of the wholesale drug-trade, and possibly also that of the Revenue authorities, was one of mistrust. It was the very contact that these had had which had overcome that feeling. Now it was quite easy to feel that no one would have the least objection if one had an officer daily on their premises to supervise. His own idea all along had been that it would be hardly worth while to push on with the proposals of the section unless they should suggest that manufacturing should be done at their own premises, with such safeguards as the Excise were accustomed to impose on operations in bond and duty paid when it was taken out. Manufacturing in bond would mean a great saving of capital. The alteration of the duty to which the Chairman had referred was a very difficult subject with the wholesalers. In fact, when a new Government came in it might be said to be a nightmare to some of them. It was a very serious thing, when, perhaps, they had hundreds of gallons of preparations made with the more expensive spirit, to find that the first act of a Government would be to reduce the spirit-duty, say, from 14s. 9d. to 11s. In the case of the distillers the effect was different. He remembered being told by an officer, now a very high official, that some twenty years ago or more he was called upon at three o'clock in the morning to get into a cab which was waiting to take him to the distillery, the owners of which begged him to push out the orders which they had been keeping waiting in anticipation of a change in the duty. That was an impossible position for wholesale druggists who kept such a large number of preparations on hand. When a change of duty took place, they were more or less landed with a considerable amount of stock, on which the higher duty had been paid. It was quite true that the Revenue authorities had met them very fairly with regard to exportation of preparations, but the drawback concessions do not apply to consumption in this country. He still regarded this phase of the subject as being well worth pressing forward. He was aware the objection had been raised, not there, but in connection with an Association of druggists, that this additional concession might lead to extraordinary cutting. If the pioneers of the movement had allowed themselves to be worried with the idea that excessive cutting would result from the success of their efforts, they should not have got a step further. The fact remained that had they not pushed their business in tinctures abroad, the Germans would have had the trade to-day as they had it then. He was confident that if the matter was taken up carefully and thought out by a competent committee, something could be arranged that would be a distinct advantage to the chemical and drug-trade.

Mr. WEBB said he did not wish to discuss the details of the scheme, but the Chairman, in the course of his statement, said that the perfumery trade were satisfied with the arrangements which already existed. He should like to know whether the Chairman considered that the majority of wholesale druggists were content or not con-

tent with the arrangement as it exists. They were all satisfied with the drawback system, but why they wanted to go further was a question which he thought ought to be put. The answer would naturally be a guide to the committee of that Chamber when they further considered the matter.

The CHAIRMAN: How would you propose to put it? It is rather difficult.

Mr. WEBB: Write to the wholesale druggists. They have an Association, as we all know, and they might be asked to have the whole matter specially brought before them.

Mr. MILLARD: A committee appointed by that Association considered the whole subject.

Mr. F. SHAW entirely agreed with Mr. Webb that the subject was one which ought certainly to receive full consideration from the wholesale druggists, who were, of course, mainly interested in it. The Chairman had spoken of a 10,000*l.* stock, but there were many drug-houses which did not carry that stock. Of course, their saving would not be so great as that of the larger houses. This was causing very grave consideration.

Mr. TYLER said some thought that the change suggested would necessitate an extra staff, and their being in two places at the one time, and this responsibility they were afraid of. That might be said of every prospective change. The chief reason of the proposal appeared to him to be the securing of power to compete with their ever-increasing, energetic and able rivals on the Continent. (Hear, hear.) The need for this was never more emphatic than to-day, and the difficulty was ever increasing. They had an increasing duty; it was an easy source of revenue. They heard the argument used, "Hadh't you better drop this spirit question altogether, because if you wait longer, the Germans and the French will raise their duties?" But what would happen in the meantime? With the demand for the extension of trade, their Continental friends wanted territory, and if they got both, where would we be? He thought that with the enormously heavy duty, it was a very important point that they should be able to sell materials at practically or nearly cost price, *plus* working expenses. That, he took it, was at the bottom of the Chairman's idea. He could easily understand firms who did a large business and to whom 10,000*l.* was a fleabite, and who had made elaborate arrangements, feeling very seriously indeed about the matter. He thought they should not alter the attitude the committee had assumed. The matter had come to the front, was being continually forced upon their view in one way or another, and ought to be faced. If their case was not good enough, it should fall to the ground. Mr. Tyler proceeded to refer to a few directions in which the proposal might operate, and assured the meeting that the technical side of the question is not being neglected; it is, in fact, being discussed entirely for the benefit of technology, not in the interests of mere manufacturing. He was not at liberty to say what the points are, but the Joint Committee of the Society of Chemical Industry and this section is dealing with the matter. He called special attention to the altered attitude of the Revenue authorities to the trade, instancing the change by which the Government Laboratory had become a sort of independent body—an immense advantage. He concluded by saying that he was strongly of opinion that the important question referred to by the Chairman should be discussed. The proposal was either good or it was not, and it should be settled.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that in September 1910 they decided that the question was worth such consideration as would enable them to formulate a plan which would be acceptable all round. Up to that point they were pledged. Replying to Mr. Webb, the Chairman said that when he referred to the fact that the perfumery manufacturers were satisfied, he meant as distinct from the essence manufacturers and wholesale druggists who made medicinal preparations. The former dissociated themselves from the committee in order to help the case of the latter. The essence manufacturers saw that the case of the committee would be helped if they withdrew, because complication might arise as to what were necessities and what were luxuries.

Mr. WEBB thought the most admirable thing they could get was permission to chemical manufacturers who manufactured chloral to compete with foreign countries. That had, and always had had, his entire sympathy. It was just a question as to whether or not the wholesale druggist was going to benefit in the home market. If he were on the committee, he should do anything he could to bring the position back to that held by the chloroform makers. They stood on one side and said that they did not want the present arrangement of things altered. Some manufacturers of medicinal preparations said the same thing. He simply said that the wholesale druggists might take a similar view so far as their own individual necessities were concerned. As regarded the manufacture of things in this country, it would be quite different if they had not the opportunity of shipping in bond. This enabled them to compete. If they could make tinctures cheaper, it would certainly be of advantage to the public, but it would not help them. As regarded the case of Germany, if the Germans made tinctures and sent them to this country, then we would have to put on the duty. He did not see exactly how the proposal was going to help us in competition with foreign countries.

The CHAIRMAN said he could see many aspects where it would help in competition with foreign countries. He purposely tacked on to the observations he made the reference to the chemical bodies in bringing forward again the re-enactment of the section of the Customs Consolidation Act in order to interest the manufacturers.

Mr. MORSON: You mentioned a sub-committee in this connection. Are we to understand that that is still in existence, and that it is proposed that the sub-committee shall consider the best means of getting manufacturing in bond carried out?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. That committee is still in existence, and you are a member of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. NORTON DAWSON (Crown Perfumery Co.) said he was surprised to hear that the perfumery manufacturers were agreed that no change would benefit them. His firm had manufactured in bond, but had given that up in favour of the drawback scheme, as their bonded premises were a long way from their factory, but it certainly would be a great benefit to them to mix their perfumes and tinctures in bond. He was surprised to hear that the perfumers were satisfied.

The CHAIRMAN: I did not mean "satisfied" in that sense. They did not want to be associated with us in this matter.

Mr. STEVENSON proposed, and Mr. MACEWAN seconded, the re-appointment of the committee, consisting of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and Messrs. C. A. Hill, E. J. Millard, T. D. Morson, Thomas Tyrer, and E. A. Webb.

This was agreed to.

Mr. TYRER having further commented on the subject, the Chairman referred to the question of

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES.

This was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., on December 11, and our Parliamentary representative had an interview with him on the subject (*C. & D.*, December 16, index folio 892). The question really is that there is no means in this country, such as exist in other countries, of getting a Government certificate of analysis, which is wanted for some goods exported. Mr. Peto now submitted a *dossier* of correspondence about the matter, and asked the section to take it into consideration. Mr. TYRER explained the position of the National Physical Laboratory and the attitude of the Institute of Chemistry, and after further conversation Mr. MACEWAN moved that the whole matter should be referred for consideration to a committee consisting of the chairman, deputy-chairman, Mr. David Howard, Mr. W. Pearce, M.P., and Mr. T. Tyrer. This was seconded by Mr. MORSON, and agreed to. Mr. PFEIFFER suggested that the difficulty might be got over by the Government appointing a sworn chemist of official standing and sufficient reputation to undertake the analysis required, and issue the desired certificate bearing his official stamp, as is done in Germany.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE imports of drugs into Costa Rica from the United Kingdom during 1910 amounted in value to 4,199.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 18.

BUSINESS both in drugs and chemicals has proved disappointing this week, and, as is usual on quiet markets, the bulk of changes are in favour of buyers. The troubles in the cotton trade have interfered with the general demand for heavy chemicals, while the threatened coal strike gives rise to a feeling of uncertainty in manufacturing circles. Few important alterations are announced in values. Citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar are all more or less cheaper, principally as the result of slack demand; both ammonia and copper sulphate are higher. Arsenic is easier, and acetone very firm, in conjunction with all acetates, especially sugar of lead. Carbolic acid is also firm. Among drugs, balsam tolu is easier, owing to arrivals on the principal selling markets. Burdock and Russian cantharides are firm. Castor oils are easier. Cevadilla-seed has advanced, and condurango is cheaper. Ergot is quiet, with a puzzling position as to the future; prices are somewhat nominal. Euphorbia pilulifera is cheaper, and guinea grains are held at firm rates. Among the essentials oils more actively is noted in lemon, but the future remains an enigma; bergamot is very firm, and orange unaltered.

Subjoined are the principal movements:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Canary-seed	Balsam tolu	Chillies
Copper sulphate	Cantharides (Chinese)	Castor oil (Hull and Belgium)	Condurango
	Cevadilla	Citric acid	Cream of tartar
	Lemon-juice (Eng. pressed)	Shellac (fine)	Euphorbia pil.
	Tamarinds (W. I.)	Tartaric acid	Liuiced
			Lycopodium
			Saffron
			Turpentine (Venetian)

London Markets.

ACETONE.—This solvent remains very scarce, and there is little possibility of prices declining for some considerable time the market tone being very firm; the spot price is 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton, which has been paid.

ALOES.—Curaçao is firm, black Capey offering from Hamburg at 37s. per cwt. c.i.f. for at least 10-case lots. No arrivals of Curaçao have taken place in London.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Spot sellers continue to ask 6s., and to arrive January-February shipment is quoted 5s. 6d. c.i.f.

ANISEED is slow of sale, but quotations are unchanged at 27s. to 29s. per cwt. for common to good Russian, and 32s. to 34s. for Spanish.

ANTIMONY.—China crude for shipment from the Continent is quoted at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. per ton c.i.f. for at least ton lots.

ARNICA-ROOT is inquired for, but good quality is difficult to obtain.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 10 cases fine Natal were bought in at 10d., 20 barrels fine St. Vincent at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and five half-barrels Bermuda at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ASAFEETIDA.—About 500 cases will be offered next week, a large proportion of which is softish block of good quality.

BALSAM TOLU.—Recent arrivals in New York and Hamburg markets have brought about an easier feeling; there are spot sellers of large tins at 2s. 4d. per lb.

BENZON.—The *Achilles* has brought 26 cases from Singapore.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Advices from Calabria report that severe storms have damaged the fruit, and that the yield will be very small; prices vary from 20s. 10d. to 23s. per lb. c.i.f. according to shipper, but at the lower prices orders are subject to confirmation.

BUCHU.—Last week's advance is well maintained, as good orders and inquiries have been received from the United States for prompt shipment, and any extensive buying will, it is expected, further advance prices; 4s. 3d. is the price for good green round. Seven bales have arrived this week.

BURDOCK.—It is stated from Hamburg that the larger portion of this year's Belgian crop has been sold for export; for sound new 35s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for at least 5-cwt. lots.

CANARY-SEED is firm, but there is little demand; prices are, however, quoted higher at 47s. per quarter for ordinary quality and 48s. to 50s. for good.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian flies are firm, fair natural offering at 2s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. Business has been done in Chinese at 1s. 6d. per lb. spot.

CAPSICUMS.—At auction 25 bales Madras on-stalk were bought in at 30s., also 20 bags Bombay cherries off-stalk at 35s. per cwt.

CARAWAY-SEED.—A fair business has been done lately at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot, but the price for shipment is above this parity at 26s. f.o.b. Holland.

CARBOLIC ACID remains firm, one prominent maker quoting 9½d. for 40° C. crystals in large drums; others quote 9¼d., and second-hands 9d. per lb. *Crude* is unchanged at last week's prices.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet and unchanged on the spot at 40s. for new and 42s. 6d. per cwt. for old bark.

CASTOR OIL is easier, Hull make of first pressing offering in barrels at 28l. 5s. per ton for prompt, and 28l. for January-June delivery; pharmaceutical quality is 50s. per ton extra, delivered free on wharf London. Belgian firsts for prompt is 28l. 10s. and February-December 27l. 10s. in barrels, delivered free on wharf London.

CEVADILLA.—A report from primary markets states that this season's crop is limited to about 2,000 bags. As 1,700 bags have already been handled in Hamburg for forward shipment, the balance of 300 bags is held back by speculators, who have advanced their prices; prime decorticated for January shipment is offered at 95s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Lower. At auction 727 bags Japan offered and about half sold without reserve, including good, bright large at 42s., mixed ditto, part perished, at 37s. to 37s. 6d., and yellow and reddish 31s. to 31s. 6d.; 80 bags Mombasa were bought in at 45s., as were 45 packages East Indian at 30s. for ordinary medium stalky, and at 35s. for fair red cherries.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of January amounted to 277,000 Amst. lb. against 389,000 Amst. lb. in 1911 and 368,000 Amst. lb. in 1910. At the Amsterdam auction to-day the opening unit was 3.05c., against 3.10c. in December.

CITRIC ACID is ¼d. per lb. cheaper, English offering at 1s. 4½d. and foreign at 1s. 4d.

CLOVES.—At auction 12 cases Penang sold without reserve at from 9½d. to 9½d. for fair unpicked, and 15 bags Seychelles sold at 5d. for dark and 4¾d. for weathered. Privately the market continues quiet, with fair Zanzibar offering at 5½d. spot. For arrival November-January shipment is quoted 4¾d.; February-April 4½d.; and March-May, 5d. c.i.f. delivered weight. The arrivals comprise 1,000 packages *via* Hamburg, 950 bales from Zanzibar, and 1,250 bales *in tr.*

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on January 15 that so far there is little news in regard to the cod-fishing, and the reports are contradictory. The

market is extremely quiet, and only a small business is being done. The quotation for 1911 non-congealing oil is unaltered at about 103s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. In London quotations are from 103s. to 105s. per barrel.

CONDURANGO.—Arrivals on the Continent have brought about lower prices, lots of at least 5 cwt. being obtainable at 42s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is firmer at 22l. 17s. 6d. per ton for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, 23l. to 22l. 17s. 6d. for February-May, and 21l. 15s. to 22l. for June delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is dull at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR is about 1s. per cwt. lower, 99 per cent. offering at 85s. 6d., 98 per cent. 84s. 6d., and 95 per cent. at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for Morocco and 28s. to 30s. for Malta.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Since the auctions, further sales of reboiled Singapore lump have been made, and there is little now left.

ERGOT.—According to a Hamburg advice the position of new crop remains more or less of an enigma, offers from primary sources being scarce and quantities very small; for prompt shipment from Russia 4s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, and on the spot 4s. to 4s. 3d. will buy, but demand is wanting.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—Owing to the fact that arrivals have taken place on the Continent, the lower price of 52s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted for at least 3-cwt. lots.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells in retail lots at 10s. per cwt. for good Morocco.

GAMBOGE.—Since the auction several cases have been sold from first hands, 12l. 5s. having been paid for fair Siam pipe; 13l. is wanted for the best lots.

GENTIAN.—Business has been done at 24s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

GINGER.—Quiet. At auction 300 bags wormy washed rough Cochin were offered and 20 sold at 41s.; 100 bags rough Formosa were bought in at 35s. for brown hard. Privately sales of 20 tons Japanese have been made at 28s. 1½d. c.i.f. London, and 25 tons at 28s. 6d. c.i.f. New York, both January-February shipment.

GOLDEN SEAL.—A dull and easy market is reported from U.S.A., and prices there have been reduced to \$4.55 to \$4.65 according to quality.

GUINEA GRAINS.—During 1911 about 500 bags arrived in Hamburg, of which a fair quantity is still held in firm hands, and on the spot there are sellers at 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan is steady, with small sales of fair half-hard sorts at 50s., and ordinary at 47s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Small sales of Chilean are reported in Liverpool at 28s. for Pile 2 and 27s. per cwt. for Pile 3. In London good set and setting Californian is worth 45s.

JABORANDI.—From Hamburg, sales of about 20 tons small round Ceara leaf are reported to consumers; 4½d. per lb. c.i.f. is now asked for the small stocks offered.

LEMON-JUICE.—English pressing is now taking place, but the fruit is only coming forward slowly, making the position difficult; consequently prices are firmer, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per gal. being quoted.

LEMON OIL.—If anything, the market shows a tendency to advance, although prices are quotably unaltered at from 5s. to 5s. 2d. for new crop for prompt shipment; spot is quoted 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

An advice from Palermo, dated January 13, reports that trade is developing quietly, but there is a general uncertainty, owing to the conflicting speculative interests. Fair business has been done both for a prompt and forward delivery at practically unchanged prices. No definite opinion can be expressed as to the future situation, and it is more difficult than ever to form a clear view. For shipment, new crop is quoted at 5s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. London.

LIME OIL.—The arrivals comprise 22 cases from Dominica and 11 packages from Montserrat; fair West Indian distilled is quoted 1s. 3d.

LINSEED has declined after the recent rise, and good quality is now worth 68s. per quarter.

MAIZE.—At auction West Indian was steady, small sales being made at 2s. 7d. per lb. for bold pale, 2s. 4d. for fair, and 2s. 2d. for red. Three cases *wild* Bombay sold at from 6½d. to 6¾d. without reserve.

MENTHOL.—Prices in Japan remain very firm. On the spot there are second-hand sellers of a limited quantity of Suzuki at 24s. and Kobayashi at 25s. The *Namur* from Yokohama has brought 20 cases *in tr.*

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is dearer, closing at 40s. 3d. on the spot and at 40s. 9d. in barrels. *Cotton-seed*, after being lower, closes firm, crude offering at 22s. 6d., ordinary pale refined at 24s. 9d., and sweet refined at 27s. *Coconut* has been active, but closes quieter at 43s. for Ceylon, and 43s. 6d. for Cochin on the spot. *Lagos Palm* oil is slightly easier in Liverpool at 29s. 9d. *Rape* is quiet at 33s. for spot, and at 34s. 6d. for refined in casks. *Petroleum* is firmer at 6¾d. for either Russian or American refined, and at 7¾d. per gal. for water-white.

OPIMUM is quiet with practically nothing doing at the moment, but primary advices are still of a bullish character. A cable from Constantinople reports serious damage to the crops in districts where druggists' opium is grown. Stocks of soft shipping on the other side are very small, with Malatia offering at 28s. 6d. and Tokat at 29s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot prices of the various descriptions are unchanged.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on January 5 reporting a quiet week, without a single inquiry. Market, however, keeps firm at 28s. to 32s. as to quality, and the weather about ten days ago turned exceedingly cold, with hard frost all over the country. All field-work has stopped, and it is feared that the young unprotected poppy-plants will perish altogether if the frost lasts much longer. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,066 cases, against 4,253 cases at same period last year.

PEPPER.—Of *black* nothing offered at auction, and privately fair Singapore can be had at 5½d. spot. To arrive business has been very quiet, January-March shipment offering at 5½d., and in the same position Lampong has been sold at 5¾d. and July-September at 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. At auction 66 bags of *white* (Muntok) were bought in at 8½d. Privately the demand continues quiet, fair Singapore offering at 7½d. spot and to arrive January-March shipment at 7½d. and February-April at 7¾d. c.i.f. d.w.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The parcel of seven cases Japanese (Suzuki) offered in auction last week was subsequently sold at 7s., but private sellers of Kobayashi ask 7s. 6d. spot, and 6s. 9d. c.i.f. to arrive. American H.G.H. has sold rather more freely recently at slightly under 15s. 6d. London terms. The arrivals comprise 10 cases *via* Hamburg and 65 cases *via* Havre.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—From Hamburg crystals of Japanese make are quoted at 7s. 5½d. per lb. net delivered U.K., as compared with the British makers' price of 7s. 11d. less 5 per cent. = 7s. 6¼d. net.

QUICKSILVER is unchanged at 8l. per bottle from the principal importers, and second-hands has shown a hardening tendency at 7l. 17s. 6d.

QUININE is without alteration, the German makers' price being 7½d., second-hands 7¼d., Amsterdam 7d., and Java 6¾d. per oz. The arrivals comprise 416 cases from Amsterdam *in transit*, also 22 cases.

SAFFRON is quoted at lower prices, finest Valencia offering at 35s. per lb. net. The yield appears to have turned out well.

SARSAPARILLA.—The 20 bales genuine grey Jamaica just arrived will be offered next week; other arrivals comprise 5 bales native-Jamaica, 10 bales Honduras character, and 10 bales Mexican. Mexican is firm with small supplies, the Continent offering at 8¾d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

SHIELLAC.—At auction on Tuesday 440 cases offered, and 320 cases sold without reserve at steady rates for good qualities of second orange, and cheaper rates for fine; of orange 265 cases sold, including fine pale lemony free (Lion) 87s., slightly matted ditto at 83s., fine pale second

orange (Chuprah) 75s., fine second orange 73s. to 74s., good slightly matted and blocky 68s. to 69s., and ordinary dark livery slightly matted T.N. 58s. to 59s. per cwt.; of Garnet, 35 cases sold at 31s. for common hard cakey to blocky, and of 43 cases Button offered 18 sold at 52s. to 58s. for dark resinous fourths, and 26s. for low resinous. Privately, the market has been quiet, the spot value of standard T.N. orange being 63s. on the spot.

Soy is quiet at from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 3½d. per gal. on the spot, according to brand. The arrivals this week comprise 254 casks and 50 casks from Hong-Kong.

SPEARMINT OIL.—Genuine remains very scarce at 18s. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Owing to scarcity, holders are asking 14s. for Antigua.

TARTARIC ACID is from ¼d. to ½d. per lb. cheaper, English offering at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. and foreign at 1s. 0¼d.

TURPENTINE shows practically no change on the week, American on the spot closing at 36s., February-April delivery at 36s. 3d., and May-June at 36s. 9d. per cwt. Guaranteed genuine Venetian is cheaper at 115s. per cwt. c.i.f. for at least 10-case lots, the demand having been poor.

Manchester Chemical Market.

January 16.

The cotton trouble in Lancashire is exercising a decidedly dull influence on the trade in heavy chemicals. The competition in soda crystals continues, and this also adds to the prevailing depression—still, values have not suffered to any material extent. White caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., is quoted at from 10l. 12s. 6d. to 11l.; 70 to 72 per cent., 9l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 15s.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. 15s. Ammonia alkali, 48 per cent., is 4l. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton in bags. Bicarbonate of soda, 4l. 7s. 6d.; industrial, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and tinted, 3l. 7s. 6d. Bleaching-powder, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton for softwood casks on rails; saltcake, 42s. 6d. per ton. Soda crystals, 48s. to 42s. 6d. Sulphate of copper is easier, although there is no quotable change on the week. Alum is steady at 5l. 12s. 6d. for loose lump, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. for lump in tierces, and 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton for ground, in bags, on rails. Black oxide of manganese is quoted (94 per cent.) 23l. to 30l., (80 to 85 per cent.) 6l., (70 per cent.) 5l. 5s., and (60 per cent.) 4l. 5s. per ton. Coal-tar products show little change, and remain steady.

Heavy Chemicals.

General business in the heavy-chemical trade is steady, and on the whole satisfactory, though forward business is being interfered with to some extent owing to the labour troubles in the coal and cotton trades. Values all round are well maintained, and any likely changes are in an upward direction rather than otherwise.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is in good demand, and parcels offering are well absorbed. Present nearest figures: Beekton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, prompt, 14l.; London terms, 13l. 15s.; Leith, 14l. 10s. to 14l. 12s. 6d.; Liverpool, 14l. 10s.; and Hull, 14l. 7s. 6d.

STRONTIUM SALTS are in good average demand at late rates. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, according to quantity, etc. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14l., and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. Hydrate of strontia, crystals, in casks, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS.—The demand in this market is well maintained, both against existing contracts and also on miscellaneous account for home and export. Prices are nominally unchanged, but are very firm, and we should not be surprised to see higher figures ruling shortly. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 17s. 6d.; lump in tierces, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 2s. 6d.; and ground in bags, 6l. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton free on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, practically free of iron, ordinary-strength quality, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton in casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs and customary extras for the same pure quality in higher concentrations. Alumino-ferrie, 50s. to 57s. 6d., and aluminous cake, 50s. to 57s. 6d., according to quality, quantity, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per ton free on rails in casks. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet, but steady, spot (Hamburg), particularly fatty grey, being quoted at m.302.50 and sandy

grey at m.267.50 to m.270; for shipment somewhat under these prices is quoted; fatty grey could be had at m.295 and sandy grey at m.275. As it is supposed that for January shipment some blank sales still have to be covered, it is thought that spot values may rise. Yellow qualities remain unchanged. *Japanese wax* is dull at m.80 to m.81 per 100 kilos.

GLYCERIN.—Crude glycerin, which according to the Paris quotations shows a fall of 2.50 fcs., is again duller, this also applying to refined qualities. A definite reduction has not taken place, but it is now possible to secure double distilled 28° from the makers at m.160 and even lower. The demand has somewhat declined.

American Drug-market.

New York, January 9.

Business in the New York drug-market has been quiet during the past month, reflecting the usual slackness incident to the close of the year. Consumers as a rule have been carrying low stocks over the stock-taking period, and the necessity of replenishing is expected to liven things up during the opening weeks of the new year. Opium and senega are higher; jalap, guarana, and tolu are lower.

ACETATE OF LIME is 25c. dearer at \$2.25, and the products also, such as acetic acid and acetone, are tending higher. The rise in price is associated with the smaller production of charcoal iron, which hitherto has formed the principal outlet for the residual carbon resulting from the distillation of the wood.

ALOES is in quiet demand meantime, but supplies on spot are none too plentiful, and the local market is firmer at 7½c. to 8c. for case Curaçao. Gourds and Cape are dull at 12c. and 8c. respectively.

ASAETIDA is moving quietly at 75c. to \$1.25, according to test, with the market fairly well supplied.

CANADA BALSAM is in good supply meantime, and owing to the poor outlet prices are barely steady at \$4.00 in barrels. Oregon is worth 75c.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Little of interest has occurred in this market. Demand is slow for spot bark, and prices are nominally steady at 9c. to 10c., as to age and quantity. Offers from the coast indicate a firm position there, but with most consuming interests satisfied at present there is little interest in car lots.

COPAIBA.—Prices tended firmer during the interval, but under the influence of smaller demand and freer arrivals Maracaibo has receded to the former level of 47½c. for genuine product. Offers of lower grade material at prices below the cost to import and handle continue as a disturbing feature of the market. Para is in better supply, and prices are steady at 55c.

GUARANA is in better supply, and with a poor demand in progress prices are lower at \$1.65 for U.S.P. test.

HYDRASTIS.—The local market is better supplied, and prices are somewhat nominal at \$4.75. Country markets continue firm for fall-dug owing to considerable shortage in the crop.

JALAP continues in lower tendency at 26c. under a backward demand. Late advices from primary sources indicate favourable crop conditions and the likelihood of much lower prices in the near future.

OPUM is in a stronger position, and prices for 9 per cent. have been advanced to \$8.50, while up to \$9.50 is quoted for the richer grades. The alkaloids, morphine and codeine, have been advanced to \$4.95 and \$6.00 respectively.

PEPPERMINT OIL (American) is moving slowly at the former range of \$2.85 to \$3.00 for tin oil and \$3.35 for bottles. Primary markets continue firm, and a large business is reported done at prices on a parity with New York, in anticipation of higher prices on the resumption of active buying in secondary markets.

SARSAPARILLA (Mexican) is in upward trend, owing to a good demand for both domestic and export account, and at the close of the market prices were marked up to 18½c.

SENEGA is in brisk demand, and with spot supplies well controlled prices are higher at 60c. for Western.

The Preanger Cinchona Bond.

A meeting of the above Union of Java Cinchona Planters was held at Bandung on November 10. It had been announced that Heer Bertling would give the Bond a description of his new cinchona-bark collector, but as Heer Bertling was ill on the day of the meeting his place was taken by Dr. Commelin, who gave a series of notes on problems connected with cinchona. Among the business matters discussed were (1) a proposal to increase the Bond's subscription to the Ned. Ind. Landbouw Syndicat, which was negatived; (2) a suggestion that the Preanger Bond should support the proposed Inter-Colonial Rubber Exhibition to be held in Java in 1914, which was agreed to; and (3) a letter from the Director of Agriculture, pointing out

that courses of instruction in tropical agriculture should be undertaken in Java; this last matter is to receive further attention.

Dr. Commelin pointed out that the discrepancies in results of analysis of samples of bark by different analysts may often be due to bad sampling. He has found as much as 2.5 per cent. difference in quinine sulphate in bark collected from the N.S.W. and E. aspects of the same tree, and it is obvious that in samples submitted to analysts from the same consignment differences in quinine content may easily arise from this difference in content of bark from different parts of the same stem. The cinchona experimenting station is investigating this question, and is devising a method of sampling to overcome this and other difficulties. Dr. Commelin also drew attention to the fact that the customary valuation of bark on its actual quinine-content is not a safe guide in selection, and that what should be considered is the percentage of quinine per unit area of bark, as a tree giving a thick bark with a slightly lower percentage of alkaloid may often be economically more advantageous than one giving a thinner bark with a higher quinine content. Dr. Commelin is still pursuing his search for a simple "planters' method" of estimating quinine in bark.

Import and Export Lists.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of certain alterations in the Import and Export Lists, and these take place as from January 1. These lists, with their appendices, have also been revised and reprinted, copies being obtainable from Wyman & Sons, Ltd.:

Imports.

Chemical manufactures, etc.:—

Potash compounds: other sorts.—*Additional sub-heading.*

Oil:—

Castor, by the "cwt."—*Shown under Oil. Seed by the "ton."* Tallow, unrefined and stearine.—*Shown separately under (1) Tallow, unrefined, and (2) Stearine.*

Cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured, duty 2d. the lb.

Sugar, confectionery containing chocolate, viz.:—

When the chocolate exceeds 50 per cent., etc., duty 1½d. the lb.

When the chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent., etc., duty 1½d. the lb.

Shown as cocoa, preparations of cocoa, etc., in "cmts." Duty charged under Section 7, Finance Act, 1901.

Exports.

Chemical manufactures, etc.:—

Soda compounds: chromates and bi-chromates of soda and potash.—*Subdivided into (1) Potash compounds—chromate and bi-chromate and (2) Soda compounds—chromate and bi-chromate.*

Potash compounds, other sorts.—*Additional sub-heading.*

Cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, etc., lb.—*Shown in "cmts." as cocoa, preparations of cocoa, etc., not prepared in bond.*

Cocoa or chocolate, ground or prepared in bond, lb.—*Shown in "cmts." as cocoa, preparations of cocoa, etc., prepared in bond.*

Sugar containing chocolate, viz.:—

When the chocolate exceeds 50 per cent., etc.

When the chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent.

Included under the heading cocoa, preparations, etc., as above.

Oil, essential.—*New heading, formerly included in chemical manufactures, etc.—Unenumerated.*

Perfumery (except Spirits, perfumed in bond).—*Now shown as Perfumery and articles used in the manufacture thereof (except spirits, perfumed in bond and essential oils) and subdivided into (1) Perfumery, containing spirits (not made in bond) and (2) other sorts.*

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Opium is firm at \$8.50 per lb. for druggists'. Hydrastis (golden seal) is easier at \$4.50. Peppermint oil in tins is quiet at \$2.85. Cascara sagrada is steady at 9c. Ipecacuanha is lower at \$2.20 per lb. for Cartagena. Balsam tolu is easier at 50c. per lb.

QUININE AND CINCHONA.—Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, of Mannheim, Waldhof, have issued (per Messrs. Domeier & Co.) their annual statistics of quinine and cinchona. These show the imports into the United Kingdom, exports from Java, first-hand stocks of bark in London and Amsterdam, average percentage of manufacturers' bark offered at Amsterdam, the periods covered in each instance being from 1898 to 1911. The statistics also show the manufacturers' prices of the "B. & S." brand of quinine from 1901 to 1911, the estimated contents of quinine in the bark sold at London and Amsterdam from 1898 to 1911, the stock of quinine in London from 1897 to 1911. The outstanding feature of the market is the steady increase in the consumption of quinine, particularly in the Far East. Mr. H. A. Van Overzee and Mr. P. Brusse, of Amsterdam, have issued similar statistics.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Howards of Stratford.

SIR,—We shall be much obliged if you will allow us to state, through your columns, that we have no connection of any sort whatever with any other chemical or drug-house, with the exception of our branch house, Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.—We remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.

D. LLOYD HOWARD, Director.

Stratford, near London, E.

Frauds on Chemists: a Further Warning.

SIR,—On Saturday last we heard of four more cases in which attempts were made to victimise chemists by the individual referred to in the announcement which appeared in the Correspondence portion of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 13, page 65. Fortunately two of the chemists who communicated with us had read the warning which you were good enough to insert, and of course did not part with any money. The description given us of the man who is falsely pretending that he is our representative is as follows: A tall man, with greyish moustache, no beard or whiskers, about 5 ft. 10 in., of fairly slight build, somewhat shabby attire, very plausible manner. This man usually pretends that he has a cheque of ours in his pocket, which he first suggests that the chemist should cash, but his real object appears to be to borrow anything he can from 2s. to 10s., for which he generally gives an I.O.U. Yours faithfully,

FOR CONDY & MITCHELL, LTD.,

H. J. BOLLMANN CONDY, Managing Director.

65 Goswell Road, London, January 15.

Dispensing of Poisons.

SIR,—Being anxious to have some definite ruling upon a point which I believe to be of pharmaceutical interest—a point which I have found perplexing to more than one of my confreres—I resolved to place my difficulty before you and your readers, knowing that the ready information which I am sure I shall receive will go far to remove—indeed, I believe, entirely eradicate—my difficulty. An incident of recent experience may best illustrate the situation. A prescription as follows was handed to me by an unknown individual:

Pot. chlor.	...	...	gr. xl.
Liq. strychnie	...	...	℥℥xxx.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	℥iv.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	℥ij.
Aq. ad	...	...	℥viij.

M. Sig.: 5ss. t.d.s. a.c.

There are three distinct features in this prescription: firstly, there is no name written upon it; secondly, it is not signed; thirdly, it is an incompatible mixture. The first may readily be rectified by appealing to the customer, but it is the second one which presents the difficulty to me. Am I legally entitled to dispense this unsigned prescription containing a scheduled poison?

Speaking from memory, the section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, excluding prescriptions from the regulations regarding scheduled poisons, says: "Medicines prepared by a duly qualified medical practitioner or a prescription dispensed by a registered person"—in both cases the name of the patient having been entered into a book, together with name and quantity of poison prescribed and dispensed. Does the Act (1868) convey the meaning that the prescription dispensed by the "registered person" is to

be prescribed by a "duly qualified medical practitioner"? If so, it does not emphatically say so. If not, I fear it would open up possibilities of a very dangerous practice, entirely contrary to the spirit and principles of the Pharmacy Act. Wishing to safeguard myself and, further, to protect my customer against the possibilities of taking a somewhat dangerous mixture unrestrainedly, I courteously, I believe, asked the name of the medical man, explaining that the prescription was unsigned. To this my customer indignantly replied that he had never been asked such a question before, and at first objected to disclose the name. This, Sir, is only one of a number of somewhat similar incidents which have recently been my experience. You will, I think, readily infer that I believe that a prescription containing scheduled poison should be signed, or, otherwise, be subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act relating to the sale of scheduled poisons. Am I correct, or do I err on the side of punctiliousness? Your valuable help will be gratefully received by

Birmingham.

INQUIRER. (4/1/59.)

[There is no provision in Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, that the medicine dispensed should be prescribed by a medical practitioner, or that it should only be dispensed by prescription written or signed by a medical practitioner: the word "prescription" does not occur in the section. All that the section requires the dispenser or chemist to do is contained in the proviso:

"Such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered in a book kept for that purpose."

The lady was right. Our correspondent qualified in 1899, and may not have heard of the High Court decision in 1870 (*Berry v. Henderson*). Many others who read this may be in the same position, and we therefore refer them to the abstract of the case given in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom."—ED. C. & D.]

Assistants in Stores.

SIR,—I note your article in the C. & D. You must understand that it is no concern of mine if the Stores pay or not. I do maintain that they do employ a lot of cheap labour, and that every large employer who has answered my letter, does not mention the unqualified men, neither do you. You go right from the "poor" girl who earns, say, 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. a week, to the man who is earning anything from 45s. to 90s. My committee of ladies who are going round the Stores to find out the truth for themselves will no doubt end in a boycott of the same. Messrs. Boots' answer in the daily papers does not advance his Store one iota.—Yours faithfully,

H. C. BEDDING.

His Little Joke.

SIR,—Where have all the dispensers of the Society of Apothecaries gone? As they are silent about the Insurance Act and don't seem to mind being thrown out of work, I would like to let them know what I am going to do if I must work single-handed. Personally I am going to sell cheap tea and shrimps on the beach at a seaside place, and, judging by the amount of capital I shall have in hand, I am afraid my tea will be rather anæmic; yet where there is a will there is a way, and I am going to stick to my old friend saccch. ust, and give it a bit of a colour. Having made a sufficient number of fourpenny-bits for Lloyd George to cover the disablement benefit of 5s. a week pension, I am then going to retire from business.

Yours faithfully,

LEOPOLD HILL,

Dispenser, Society of Apothecaries.

Westcliff-on-Sea, January 13.

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Provincial Hospital Pharmacopœias.

We find in your synopsis of the above the formula for a mist. quin. c. strychn. which formed part of a prescription handed to us a few weeks before receipt of C. & D. Diary, 1912, and for which we had to trouble the local secretary at Aberdeen. We have no doubt your reader will find it advantageous to keep it ready for reference.—C. B. (42/53.)

Hay-fever.

F. T. S. J. (30/69) writes: "Can you suggest, or is there any new treatment for 'hay-fever'? Continuous sneezing, running at the nose, accompanied by headache, my wife suffers each summer, and change of air or medical treatment are of no avail. I should be pleased if you could suggest any relief, or perhaps some of your subscribers may have the same trouble and make suggestions."

Price of a Pick-me-up.

The pick-me-up frequently enjoys a brief spell of popularity at this season of the year. Most chemists only charge a copper or two when called upon to supply one of those soothing-draughts; they should follow the example of certain better-class licensed victuallers, who, reasoning that if a man has sufficient money to make himself ill with drink he can surely afford to pay handsomely for relief, dispense a mixture of bitters and soda-water for not less than a shilling. —*Hamish Dhu.*

Horse "Chapping."

Mr. F. W. Dodds, Crumlin, writing in regard to the reply in the *C. & D.*, January 6, index folio 34, states: "The trouble is leg mange, and it is called 'chapping' because the animal keeps continually hammering away at the floor. The hair should be clipped off the legs and a layer of soft soap rubbed in and washed out in twenty minutes. I find nothing equals a mild blue ointment afterwards—*i.e.*, ung. hydrarg. B.P., 1 part; paraff. molle, 4 parts. This is rubbed in at night. It is also as well to give a nightly dose of sulphur, sub. 5j. and pot. nitr. 5j. This treatment acts promptly and gives great satisfaction."

Cockleshell Ointment.

Mr. Alfred H. M. Pursc, Sunderland, writes: "Regarding cockleshell ointment, which was asked about in the *C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 68, I send a sample 2d. cockleshellful of ointment herewith bought of Miss Lettie, Sunderland, the present proprietor. It was first made by a Miss Rook, a Quakeress, of Sunderland, early in last century, and given away by her. After her death it remained in the Rook family for about thirty years. About seventy years ago it was purchased by John Lettie, a chemist. Since his death some twelve years ago this business has been carried on by his daughter, who is the present proprietor of cockleshell ointment."

Insurance Dispensing.

"With regard to the fate of prescriptions in insurance work, 'Xrayser II.' may be interested to hear the *modus operandi* in Austria and Germany," writes a German correspondent. "The club doctor writes out the prescription, and the patient takes it to a pharmacy. It is made up, the pharmacist has to calculate the charge according to the official tariff on the prescription itself, and retains the prescription. When the bill for the sick club is made up, monthly or quarterly, the prescriptions are sent in with the bill, for the clubs send all prescriptions to some 'expert,' who goes over the charges of each, either to fall upon the apotheker like a ton of bricks if he has dared to make a mistake by one halfpenny *against* the club, or to haul the doctor over the coals for prescribing 'expensively,' *e.g.*, using raspberry syrup instead of simple syrup. This is where part of the cost of administration goes to. If the insured wants a prescription repeated he must pay for it out of his own pocket, unless a new one is written out by the doctor. In no case does the insured get the original script, unless he himself pays for it, but, of course, the apotheker may write out a copy. Whether it can be repeated at all depends upon the contents."

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

Luc (40/44) carries on a drug-store by himself with occasional assistance by his wife. He wants to know if he would be required to close his shop for one half-day per week under the Shops Act. [Not so long as on any closing day he confines his business to the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.]

City Chemist (42/51).—On and after May 1 you must give your assistant a half-holiday on one day per week from 1.30 p.m. (see Section 1 of the Act in the *C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 46). No matter although your assistant is satisfied with time off from 5 p.m. on two days per week, this will not do under the new Act. The Act does not fix the

number of hours per week in which assistants may be engaged.

R. R. (40/3).—(1) There is nothing in the Medicine-stamp Acts that requires a dutiable medicine to bear the name and address of the maker. (2) In the case of a dutiable medicine being made at one place and orders for it received at another place, a licensee in respect of each place should be taken out. (3) "Smith's Antiseptic Foot-powder" would not make a preparation liable to stamp-duty unless the preparation is a medicine or is otherwise brought within the charge of duty. Toilet-powder is a toilet article.

T. L. D. (39/67) wishes to know whether a cheque, payable to a customer, which is crossed and marked "Not negotiable," can be paid into his bank account; and also what is the legal effect of marking a cheque "Not negotiable." [The cheque can be paid into subscriber's bank account. The effect of the words "Not negotiable" is that a person who takes a crossed cheque which bears on it these words shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had. The words are a safeguard against theft.]

Subscriber (42/23) puts the following question: "A" (unqualified) sells a business to "B" (qualified) on the easy-payment system. "B" has a qualified assistant to supervise the sale of poisons in the absence of the principal, and "A" still remains in the business until he receives the purchase-money in full. Is "A" in any way liable under the Pharmacy Acts by such an arrangement? [In this case it appears that the contract for the transfer of the business is not complete until "A" receives all the money in payment. If this is so, "A" contravenes the Pharmacy Acts until the contract is complete.]

W. R. W. (33/3).—(1) The licence to retail methylated spirit is granted in respect to the premises, and covers sales on those premises only. Hawking of methylated spirits is not provided for in the Acts, and is illegal. (2) A printed notice on a wholesaler's invoice, viz.: "All articles quoted in this invoice which appear in the B.P. are in accordance with official requirements, unless otherwise stated," is sufficient warranty under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, provided the retail vendor can prove that the drug sold was that referred to in the invoice, that it was sold exactly as received, and that it had not undergone any change or deterioration by keeping.

Bella Donna (40/20) asks: (1) Is it not a fact that a chemist is not obliged to close his shop at 1 o'clock on the closing day, but may continue open and serve medicines and medicinal appliances (but not other goods, as soap, perfumes, etc.), provided his assistants leave at 1.30? [This is a correct statement of the matter.] (2) In the event of a closing-order being made, medicines, etc. (as above) may be served at any time when the door is closed on ringing bell or otherwise. [Section 8 of the Shops Act provides that no offence is committed when there is reasonable ground for believing that the article supplied to the customer is required in the case of illness.]

Agreement (40/68) purchased a chemist's business from B, three years ago, B. signing an agreement not to open a chemist's shop, nor to engage himself to another chemist, within a radius of three miles for a period of five years. About nine months later B. opened a chemist's shop in the same town, but "Agreement" did not realise until a year ago that B.'s shop is only two miles distant from his own, and that B. has therefore broken his agreement. Our subscriber attributes a decrease in his business and the loss of some of the old customers during the last two years to B.'s trading, and desires to know whether he could still claim damages from B. [The delay has probably disentitled subscriber to an injunction, but it is not too late for him to recover damages in respect of the breach of the agreement.]

Vclox (44/3).—Cantharidin is a Part I. poison, and a hair-lotion containing 1 grain of it in 8 oz. is a preparation or admixture of cantharidin in Part II. of the Schedule, so that it is illegal for a hairdresser who is not registered under the Pharmacy Acts to sell such a lotion by retail. The only doubt regarding the sale of cantharides preparations is in respect to those containing tincture of cantharides, as to which the enactment specifies "all vesicating liquid preparations or admixtures of cantharides" Mr. Glyn-Jones, in his book on "The Law of Poisons and Pharmacy," regards "all preparations and admixtures containing cantharides" as being in Part II. without respect to the vesicating distinction. The sale of such preparations by retail dealers to hairdressers is legal provided the retail dealer labels with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and his own name and address.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

Midland Chemist (36/71).—INFLUENZA-COLD MIXTURE, "P.E.," 79.—This formula is communicated, and the mixture is good for extemporaneous preparation. We would prefer No. 76 or No. 80 as a stock mixture.

Grateful (34/18).—EXT. CANNABIS INDICÆ.—The yield of this extract from the drug is from 17 to 26.5 per cent. See *C. & D.*, July 29, 1911, p. 207. We daresay the active constituents of Indian hemp are sufficiently soluble in oil of turpentine to warrant you making a veterinary preparation with the menstruum.

R. S. C. (31/55).—QUININE-AND-IRON TONIC.—The following keeps well:

Ferri et quin. cit. ...	...	...	5j.
Spt. chlorof. ...	...	...	5ij.
Tinct. aurant. ...	...	...	5j.
Ol. caryoph. ...	...	...	℥iv.
Syrupi ...	...	...	5iv.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	℥xxxiv.

Place the ingredients together in a Winchester quart, shake till dissolved, allow to stand for a month, then decant and filter.

Casap. (34/58).—The lady with excessively oily hair should have it shampooed twice a week. An alkaline shampoo-powder or the following liquid will serve the purpose:

Strong solution of ammonia ...	...	...	5ij.
Soft soap B.P. ...	...	...	5j.
Industrial methylated spirit ...	...	...	5iij.
Perfume ...	...	...	a sufficiency

Sprinkle this on the hair after it has been well wetted with hot water, and vigorously massage until a good lather is produced. Allow the lather to remain on for five minutes before washing off with hot water.

G. R. L. (31/37).—(1) SOLVENT FOR ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—The best solvent for xylol musk is benzyl benzoate, in which it is soluble one in four. Ketone musk is even more soluble. Artificial musk is also soluble in acetone, chloroform, and benzol in like proportions, but these solvents are not so suitable for use in perfumery. Xylol musk is soluble in the proportion of 1 in 10 in essential oils, a fact of which advantage is often taken in compounding perfumes for soap. The solubility in 95-per-cent. alcohol is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (2) Glycerin is a fairly good solvent for terpene hydrate, and we suggest that some of this might replace all or part of the syrup in the recipe to which you refer.

D. M. (15/28).—BELTING-LUBRICANT.—See reply to "F. M." in *C. & D.*, November 25, 1911, index folio 800. Most of these lubricants contain resin as one of the ingredients, b. we cannot undertake to analyse your sample.

Accgar (41/38).—To make ARTIFICIAL VINEGAR of the strength suggested by the Local Government Board, 5 gals. of 80-per-cent. acetic acid should be made with water up to 100 gals.

Rusticus (32/68).—CORN-SOLVENT (*C. & D.*, September 23, 1911):

Acid. salicylic. ...	...	...	5j.
Ext. bellad. ...	...	...	5ss.
Ol. ricini ...	...	...	5ss.
Pulv. resinæ ...	...	...	gr. xv.
Collod. flex. ad ...	...	...	5j.

The prepared extract, being usually stiff, is unsuitable. It is best to evaporate 5ij. of the liquid extract and add it to collodion while of a syrupy consistence, having first dissolved the acid and resin in the collodion; finally add the oil and shake.

J. H. R. & Z. (Rotterdam) (33/4).—ADHESIVE FOR PARCHMENT PAPERS.—To make an adhesive which will be insoluble it is necessary to employ a thin glue to which 3 per cent. of potassium bichromate is added. If, however, the paper bags are intended for use in connection with food, it is better to avoid the use of bichromates. In making the joints of the bags employed in "paper-bag cookery" a resinous solution is applied, and the paper is stuck together by passing over the joint a heated iron.

Oxon (255/43).—OINTMENT FOR BAD LEGS.—From our examination of the sample you send we suggest the following formula for a similar preparation:

White wax ...	...	...	5j.
Olive oil ...	...	...	5iiss.
Oil of thyme ...	...	...	3ij.
Lead carbonate ...	...	...	5ss.

Similar ointments have been popular for many years for treating ulcerated legs and excoriated surfaces of the skin.

F. E. B. (250/40).—PULPING LEATHER.—Leather is pulped in two ways: (a) by tearing it up in machines similar to those employed in making wood-pulp by the dry method, and (b) by boiling the scrap-leather in an autoclave with its own weight of water under pressure. The pulped leather is used in the manufacture of artificial or compressed leather.

T. W. J. (253/49).—PAINTING ON CHIFFON.—We are not able to find out exactly what is the most suitable medium for painting on chiffon, but we suggest that you experiment with some of the usual mediums, such as white of egg, tragacanth mucilage, and gelatin solution.

L. P. F. (24/5).—(1) BLACKENING ALUMINIUM.—The metal is immersed in the following solution for a time, which varies with the intensity of the colour desired:

Zinc chloride ...	...	...	1 lb.
Copper sulphate ...	...	...	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid ...	...	...	q.s. to clear
Hot water to make ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

(2) BLACKENING BRASS.—The following is the most approved method:

Copper nitrate ...	...	...	10 oz.
Water ...	...	...	20 oz.
Ammonia solution ...	...	...	q.s.

Dissolve the copper salt in the water, and add ammonia until the precipitate at first formed is just re-dissolved. The solution is used warm, the brass article being immersed therein, and when bronzed swilled with water and either (a) dried out in sawdust, (b) heated after drying out, or (c) immersed in the following solution:

Potassium sulphide ...	...	...	10 oz.
Hydrochloric acid ...	...	...	5 oz.
Water ...	...	...	100 oz.

The results in each case differ in regard to the kind of bronze which is produced.

(3) EBONITE IS POLISHED by coating with copal varnish and rubbing down with pumice-powder, repeating the varnishing and rubbing down with rotten-stone, and finally flowing with copal varnish, which may be improved in polish by treatment with chamois-leather and rubbing with the skin of the hand. Another method is to use French polish mixed with a little drop-black.

R. S. & W. (Winnipeg) (9/62).—REFINING LIME-JUICE.—There is not, so far as we are aware, any work published on this subject, although there are numerous references regarding concentrated lime-juice and citrates as sources of citric acid. The lime-juice intended for use as a beverage is pressed, run into casks, and the casks tightly bunged at once. In this state the juice is not clear, owing to the presence of suspended oil; to clear it, it is filtered, placed in bottles, and preferably sterilised by heat. Spirit is added in the case of the lime-juice employed in the Navy.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1862.

The Resins and Aqueous Extract of Jalap.

In compliance with the expressed wish of Professor Thomas, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, M. J. C. Long has undertaken a series of experiments to determine unequivocally whether the aqueous extract of Jalap deprived of the resins possesses any purgative properties. The conclusions arrived at differ somewhat from the opinions entertained by most writers on *Materia Medica*, particularly with respect to the action of the soft resin. By a very careful process, which is fully detailed in Mr. Long's paper ("American Journal of Pharmacy," November 1861), the three most important constituents of the powdered jalap, the aqueous extract and the hard and soft resins, were isolated, and each was then therapeutically tested. Numerous experiments were made which proved conclusively that the gummy or aqueous extract is entirely inert, and further, that the activity of jalap as a purgative is not, as is generally supposed, exclusively due to the hard resin (that which is insoluble in ether), but also to the soft or ethereal resin, which is possessed of purgative properties equally strong, if not stronger.